SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE IN BRIEF:

As a matter offact Nangarhar province has noworking class. There is only a social class of farmers. In 1950s the Nangarhar Valley Project attracted some working human power. Thus during the duration of the project around two decades the workers not as a class but even as a layer also could not improve itself. In four, Ghaziabad and Batikout farms related to the Nangarhar Valley project, about 2000 people were recruited. If the number of all human power in this project is thought to be 3,500 then it is 0.46% of the total population of this province.

It is to be mentioned that, the main manpower of the Nangarhar Valley project were the Labor Corps of the ministry of Public Work,and working free of charge.Mainly they were disabled people free of service in military ministry, but having attained puberty, for two years to do such kind of work all of over the country.

The land possession on average basis is 6 Jeribs per family. But many people have no land. A very few people have land up to 50 Jerib/more than that. For instance in Surkhrud around 20, in Khogiani around 6 and in Sherzad subdistrict around 6 people, and in Mohmand about 15 land lords had more land than 100 Jerib. During the land reform process of Kabul regime, there were a few people whose land was distributed. There are a small number of land owners whose land being put on lease or one third. Usually cultivation took place by oxen ploughing. Rarely it took place by/with tractor.

Irrigation system is thecanals taking water from springs,rivers, flood beds. Karez plays a very little role/part in this connection:

Farming system consisted the followings:

1- **Tenancy**
2- **One-Third**
3- **One-Sixth**

The principal source of living is agriculture/animal husbandry. Previously, there were fruit trees, wood trading. In south eastern parts, in Mohmand and Shinwar areas, people were used in a sort of primary trading called "Ganda"(smuggling) at theborders towns, as Landi Koutal/Tirah of NWFP/Pakistan.

With the establishment of the Nangarhar Vally Project, the landless people of the area, were recruited as a working force in this project. Accordingly by thewages of farmers and agricultural laborers were raised. That is if a man was working for a pair of clothes and 15 Seer (7 kg) maize/wheat was laboring, then it was shot up to 60-80 Seers. Presently, due to the extraordinary

conditions prevailing over the region, cultivation takes place on the half-fifty-fifty basis.

The land of those people who live in the areas controlled by the regime, is of the disposal of commanders.

The people of Surkhrud, being adjacent to Jalalabad, from education as well as from civilization point of view are more advanced than the people of the other parts of the province. They were holding more government posts, both on provincial aswell as on national level.

As far as we are parting with Khogiani area towards Jalal Abad city the degree of knowledgeand civilization varies/that thelevel of education and literacy becomes higher. In this connection the report of UNHCR runs as:

"The people of Surkhrud have a high standard of education, and many have had training in both Kabul and Jalal Abad. As educated people they are found in government organizations throughout the country, as well as in many of the aid agencies in Peshawar". (UNHCR/Nangarhar background report).

According to ACBAR/WHO nowadays there are around 231 health workers working at clinics support by NGOs in the area under the controlof Mujahideen. Otherwise, the above No. is serving the population around 533,912 (According to Dr.Eighmy) settled in the area, or 1 health worker for around 2,311 people.

The people of Mohmand Dara and Shinwar, areas having little farming land that also being only partially cultivatable, were busy
in smuggling locally called Ganda. It was for this reason that literacy/education and knowledge were in a lower stage. As in Khogiani the culture/knowledge of rifle and devastating rivalry being in progress there.

The important economic resources are farming lands/smuggling. In Khogiani/Sherzad, alsoin Achin areas Talk mines also in the area of Mourkikhel of Sherzad, the mines of Serpentine also represent the economic resources. Before 1978 the Talk mines were a part of the national income, but now they are smuggled by the Jehad commanders to Pakistan.

There were high schools in most districts of Nangarhar province. Girls high school existed only in Jalal Abad.However, in district Khewa/Shewa coeducation was in practice.

Besides the powerstation of Darunta/Nangarhar ValleyProject, Hada farm, located at the south of Jalal Abad and Ghaziabad/Batikout farms at the east also supplied income resources of Nangarhar province.

Twenty years ago 4 farms of Ghaziabad/Batikout were formed in the sub district, Batikout, Nangarhar.

{Russian development scheme, The Nangarhar project included the Naghlu-Darunta dams, which furnish power as well as help control irrigation . As of January 1968, the Nangarhar Valley Project had levelled 22,898 acres, of which 21,186 are (were) ready for production. The eventual total acreage to be under production is (was) about 80,000 acres (1)}. It was also planned that, { in the next four years(1974-77) 45,000 acres will have been levelled of which 15,000 acres will be converted into two large mechanized state farms, chiefly works, in association with the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Currently the Labor Corps cultivates 17,638 acres and will reap 3,000 MT of wheat this year (1973). Many citrus trees will also soon produce bumper crops (2)}.
(1,2, Dupree, Afghanistan, page 640)

ROADS:

Since 1978 projects concerned roads being extended. The road between Jalal Abad and Tourkham beingmade by Russians, has become a nonasphalt road. But new kacha (nonasphalt) roads being made, which connectNangarhar/Logar/Kabul/Sorobi/ and NWFP/Pakistan with each other. These roads are made during the last 13 warring years by Arabs and foreign NGOs.

During the war, for military supply a road connecting Tara-Mangal/NWFP,Pakistan and Nangarhar was constructed at the point of Hissarak.This road in fact, passes from many almost impossible regions. This road connects Nangarhar/Sarobi and Logar. Also towards the east this road is connected with Shinwari, Mohmand areas and consequently joins with Kabul asphalt road and reaches to Pakistan.

Recently from western part of Surkhrud a new road has been constructed which cuts Tour Ghar, Wara Gala and joins Laghman with Surkhrud region. Inside Nangarhar a number of such new roads being constructed mainly for military purposes.

MARKETS: Besides Jalalabad being under government control, Tourkham, Ghaziabad and Batikout, being two too small markets/an another big market of Kaga, that, also being Friday market/Touto market and Fatheh Abad market are the most important markets in today's Nangarhar province.

OPIUM:

Since 1965, Opium cultivation has been considerably extended, particularly in Khogiani, Hessarak and in eastern Nangarhar in Mohmand and Shinwari areas the cultivation of Opium is being increased and is an important source of income.

At least 20 years ago peanut cultivation was introduced in Nangarhar. Gradually wheat and maize were replaced with peanuts and opium. Both these two agro production are taken to Pakistan and the latter, besides Pakistan, is being also smuggled into Iran.

It can be said that in Nangarhar good farming land is located in Surkhrud, Khogiani, Hessarak, Northern-eastern parts/Behsoud of the province. Maize, wheat, rice, sugar beet/sugarcane, cotton, barley, peanut, opium, all sorts of fruits, and vegetable, Melon and Watermelon are also available in Nangarhar province.

Surkhrud, Behsoud and Kama in rice and Sugarcane production and Khogiani and Hessarak in opium , Hashish and in various fruits; construction wood as well as wood for fuel are famous.
In additionalto Opium and agriculture in eastern Nangarhar people in the mountainous areas also trade and smuggle. Both opium and wood are the main business of the people.

Opium and Hashish are cultivated in spring and autumn respectively.

When Heroin producing factories were installed in the border areas of Pakistan, the cultivation of drug producing plants was further increased.

In the old days Opium was taken by smugglers to Iran. Since 1978 opium smuggling was diverted into Pakistan. Nowadays very easily opium is taken from Nangarhar to Landikotal in daylight.

In these days one kg opium costs in Khogiani Afs. 60,000 equal to Rs. 1,200. The transport cost of one kg opium from Khogiani to Landikotal is Rs. 50 . Here one kg opium costs is Rs. 1,700.

Reasons: The main reasons behind this deadly plant is, the heroin producing factories in Pakistan and the shortage of farming land in Nangarhar. For instance from 1 Jerib farming land in Khogiani, ifevery thing goes normal, a farmer would be in a position to get Afs. 70,000 that is , 70-80 Mans (7 kg) wheat. Because of one Jerib wheat production was Mans 70in 1978. But from the samepiece of land if cultivated with poppy gets Afs. 400,000. Hence the owner of a little piece of farming land, that is one-two jeribs, land gets as much income as it would be sufficient for holding up his family life throughout a year. But those who has enough farming land cultivate poppy on their land for getting more and more income.

"With Opium production exceeding 2000 tons in 1990, Afghanistan has emerged as the largest producer, replacing Burma of their deadly crop in the world.

Most of this Opium is processed in the inaccessible areas along

the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan and smuggled out to the west through Pakistan and Iran.

This has been disclosed in a United Nations Publication released here on the occasion of launching Operation Salam for 1992. Quoting the international drug report prepared by the UN international Drug Control Programme (UNDCP), the UNpublication said that about 70 per cent ofall heroin seized in Europe has its origin in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

However, a significant and increasingpart of the Opium production is consumed in both the countries, the publication added.

Consequently, in both the countries levels of addiction have risen alarmingly, with children becoming increasingly vulnerable. In Afghanistan children as young as 11 years old have been identified for treatment and detoxification.

The UNDCP reportput the number of heroin addicts in Kabul at 5000 and heroin addicts in the province of Badakhshan at over hundred thousand.

Given the fact of non-existence of governmental authority in most of Afghanistan the crop substitution programme in Afghanistan has made no headway.But Operation Salam has developed astrategy with the help of other UN organizations to tackle the growing drug abuse problem.

The United Nations sources are optimistic that given Afghan leader's opposition to the poppy cultivation as peace returns to the war-turn country the drug problem would abate.

Afghan farmers also are reportedly of the opinion that present high poppy cultivation is due to destruction of their traditional crops and irrigation system. Oncewar is over, normal farmingwould replace Opium cultivation, it is hoped.

The United Nations is planning to combat drug abuse on three fronts: to help farmers to revert to their traditional crops, to warn people of harmful uses of drug, and to integrate rehabilitation of drug users in overall health programmes. "F.P report, page 8, dated Nov. 29, 91 Peshawar, Pakistan".

According to the survey conducted by Anne E. Hurd and Stephen I. Masty (1990) prepared for the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control UNFDAC, Afghanistan Programme Office, in the districts of Achin, Chaparhar, Deh Bala, Hessarak, Khogiani, Mohmand Dara, Pachir - Agam, Rodat, Surkhrud, the area of the Arable land, irrigated, and cultivated land in 1990, and also Poppy and other crops cultivation are recorded as bellow :

Arable Land	: 202,390 Jerib
Irrigated	: 177,235 Jerib
Cultivated 1990	: 121,285 Jerib
Cultivated Poppy	: 40,528 Jerib
Cultivated other	: 80,757 Jerib

% Land cultivated	: 60
% Irrigated	: 87.5
% Poppy cultivated	: 35.5

Opium yield	: 620,500 kgs
Poppy yield cash	: $ 7,446,000
Other crop yield	: 29,284,000 kg/Wheat
Other crop cash	: $ 2,723,400

Also the mentioned survey have estimated Opium values as bellow:

1 Kg Opium	: 6,425 Afghanis
1 Kg Opium	: 257 Pak Rupees
1 Kg Opium	: 11.96 US Dollars

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7 Kg Opium	: 44,975 Afghanis
7 Kg Opium	: 1,800 Pak. rupees
7 Kg opium	: 83.72 US Dollars

It must be said that, the mentioned survey have considered the exchange rates at 25 Afghanis to 1 Pak. rupees, and 21.5 Pak. Rupees to 1 US Dollar. But as of Dec. 1991 the exchange rates are as bellow :

1 Pak Rupee	= 58 Afghanis
1 US Dollar	= 26.8 Pak Rupees

And rate of Opium is :

7 Kg Opium	= 500,000 Afghanis
7 Kg Opium	= 8,620 Pak rupees
7 Kg OPium	= 321.6 US Dollars

It is clearly seen that, the rate of the Opium has been increased much more.

Moreover, the yield of the Poppy has also really increased in 1991. Because in 1989, according to Mr. Mohammad Shakir of ACBAR, a huge quantity of Chemical fertilizer, and Improved wheat seed have been delivered to Nangarhar area, as bellow :

Chemical fertilizer(DAP, Urea) = 1,443.8 MT.
Improved wheat seed = 761.3 Mt

Also, the quantity of105 MT DAP, and 210 MT Urea ,and 155.46 Mt Pak. 81 improved wheat seed were taken to Touto-Mourkukhel area of Sherzad of Nangarhar province by the UNHCR funded 90/AR/PAK/RP/377/AFG(a) in the autumn cycle 1990 by ARDP, and the mentioned agriculture inputs were free distributed among the villagers around 3,987 families.

As a result of the mentioned agriculture assistance, the yield of Opium was increased. When ARDP were surveying (summer 1991) the yield of Opium in Mourkikhel areas included 22 villages of the said project areas had also been increased.

This increment was % 10 /Jerib. Because by the 65 interviews with the farmers of the area, the mentioned figure was found out.

The yield of the Poppy per jerib (if all of the things go on normal) was 16 Kg, as the UNFDAC mentioned survey also considered it is (14 - 18 Kgs.) but on non irrigated land are (9-13 Kgs.) per jerib.

When ARDP was implementing an irrigation repair 89/AR/PAK/RP/387/AFG (a) project in Touto village of Sherzad sub distt. of Khogiani in 1989 the farmers alleged that, if enough irrigation water and chemical fertilizer were available the produce of one jerib will be 18 kg Opium.

In 1989 according to the survey of ARDP in the said area there were 1,818 hectares of irrigatedland. The area of 45 % (802.8 Hectare) of the irrigated land had been cultivated with Poppy. Before theproject implementation the Shoura and the elders of the area were insured by the project field staff that, they will receive much more assistance if they replace poppy cultivation with wheat and other grains. Also a religious campaign was also waged against theOpium. A Dramatic 8% reduction (142 Hectare) in poppy cultivation took place. But after, when the follow-up UNHCR funded 9 months Irrigation repair/Agriculture Inputs 90/AR/PAK/RP/377/AFG(a) project was implemented and the above mentioned chemical fertilizer was distributed the yield was increased, as 10 % .

Therefore, as more assistance given to the villagers in agriculture and irrigation field in areas such as Khogiani, the Poppy yield appears to increas. If this increment (Poppy) 10%, as was in Mourkikhel-Touto area consist 23 villages in 1991, the total approximatelyyield of the 10 district/sub distts. wil be as the following :

Yield of Poppy with 10% increment : 682,550 Kgs = 682.55 MT

The yield in Cash in the rate of the day if calculated :
1 Pak. Rupees = 58 Afghanis
1 US Dollar = 26.8 Pak. Rupees

The rate of the one Kg Poppy = 321.6 US Dollars
Therefore, the estimated yield in cash will be :

Poppy : 682,550 Kgs x 11.96 = 8,163,298 US Dollars

SUGAR-CANE/BLACK SUGAR PRODUCTION:

Black sugar locally called GORA is made from sugar-cane. It is common in Kama/Behsoud/Surkhrud areas. It was for thisreason that during the ex-king Zahir Shah's reign a Sugar producing plant was installed in Jalal Abad. But after few years it was inactive.

Traditionally, producing GORA from Sugar-cane took place in Behsood/Surkhrud/Kama and it was sent/exported to other parts of the country. In these days in the western Surkhrud, out of the hundreds centers previously producing GORA traditionally, being active now two centers only. Kama region has given up all agro activities.

Due to soil specification and fertile status of the areas of Surkhrud, Behsoud, Kama, as first, and the areas like Mohmand Dara, Goshta and Khewa as second are capable to be cultivated with sugar cane and rice. Now the Sugar cane is being processed traditionally to make black Sugar, in the areas of Behsoud and Western Surkhrud. The areas ofKama, eastern Surkhrud, and Mohmand Dara at the period of the decadelonge war lost the cultivation of Sugar cane. Particularly kama has completely been destroyed like eastern Surkhrud.

If thefarmers of the districts of Surkhrud, Kama, Behsoud Mohmand Dara, Khewa and Goshta were given enough chemical fertilizer, and required kinds of agrochemicals, the yield of the Sugar cane will reach a high level and the factory will be revived. The yield of black Sugar according to this primary survey based on interviews of farmers for each area are as bellow:

- Foremost, it is to be mentioned that, according to the interviews conducted with the farmers of the areas, the area of irrigated land in Surkhrud and Khewa is one-Fifth, in Behsoud, Kama, One-Fourth of the total cultivated land, and in Goshta and Mohmand Dara one- Eighth and one-Tenth respectively, of the total area was being cultivated with Sugar-cane.

- Also, the area's ownership in Surkhrud, Kama, Behsoud is typically 6 Jerib per family. And for the districts of Goshta and Mohmand Dara if is supposed to be 4 Jerib/Family; for Khewa 5 Jerib/family.

- The product of black Sugar from Sugar cane according to well informed owners and farmers for the mentioned differnet

areas are as bellow:

- For Surkhrud, Kama, Behsoud, and Khewa is 1,680 kg /Jerib.
- For Goshta and Mohmand Dara is 1,120 kg/Jerib.

BLACK SUGAR IN SURRKHRUD

Total Population: 101,105
Total Families: 20,000
Total irrigated land: 20,000 x 6 Jerib = 120,000 Jerib
Total cultivated land with sugar cane : 120,000 5 = 24,000 Jerib
The area of the land being cultivated with Sugar cane in normal situtionis One-Fourth
24,000 Jerib x 1,680 kg = 40,320 MT Black sugar.

In Behsoud

Total Population 60,827
Total families 12,165
Total irrigated land 73,000 Jerib
73,000 Jerib 4 = 18,250 Jerib
18,250 Jerib x 1,680 kg = 30,660 MT Black Sugar.

In Kama

Total Population 65,622
Total families 13,124
Total irrigated land 78,746 jerib
78,746 jerib 4 = 19,686 Jerib
19,686 jerib x 1,120 kg = 22,048 mt Black sugar.

In Goshta

Total Population 20,287
Total families 4,057
Total irrigated land 4,057 x 4 jerib = 16,228 Jerib

Total cultivated land with sugar-cane = 16,228 8 = 2,028 jerib
2,028 x 1,120 kg = 2,271 MT Black sugar

In Mohmand Dara

Total Population 70,889
Total families 14,177
Total irrigated land 56,708
Total cultivated land with Sugar-cane = 56,708 10 = 5,670 jerib
5,670 jerib x 1,120 kg = 6,350 MT Black sugar.

In Khewa

Total Population 34,414

Total families 7,000
Total irrigated land 7,000 x 4 jerib = 28,000 jerib
Total cultivated land with sugar-cane = 5,600 jerib
5,600 x 1,680 kg = 9,408 MT Black sugar

IN BATIKOUT:

Total population : 42,520
Total families : 8,500
Tptal Irrigated Land : 4 Jerib/family
8,500 x 4 = 34,000 jerib
Total cultivated land with Sugar-cane = 34,000 - 8 = 4,250 Jerib
4,250 x 1,680 Kg = 7,140 Mt Black Sugar

Grand total = 118,093 MT Black Sugar

COMMERCE: Nowadays in Nangarhar province the trade of Weapons/ammunition/opium and hashish is at its peak. Before the war, also before the fall of Tourkham, the Jalal Abad - Tourkham road for political reasons was kept open by both the countries, Afghanistan and Pakistan. The people of Shinwar/Mohmand/Afridi were carrying on their traditional trading (Ganda). Majority of these Nangarharis having no farming land or other means of production were producing Ganda. But the fall of Torkham closed this way of trading. Keeping open the way for such trading kept the turbulent tribes living on both sides of the border area between these two countries. Because these tribal people took much advantage from this sort of trading-smuggling. As such, they have suffered more than any one else in this connection. The government of Kabul, distinguished personalities/politicians/learned Pakistanis and tribal leaders and elders have done their best to reopen this route for trading between Jalal Abad and Tourkham.

Most probably the government of Pakistan would not have done any thing for its traders, but the Kabul regime, for advancing its political motives, is active in this area all the time. Even the government of Najib has offered a helping hand to the traders/industrialists of Gadon/NWFP Pakistan.

However, at the present the trading wheel in Nangarhar is more or less at a standstill. Moreover, the remains of war in these days have kept this market busy. For example cartridges, bullets, pieces of the heavy weapons have become important item of trade in the region.

Talk mines located in Achin, Sherzad, is smuggled into Pakistan. It is possible that construction wood will be exhausted in the border areas, because from the very start of the war smuggling to Pakistan began.

C O N T E N T

Also during the past winter a number of commercial goods of private traders with the help of Kabul regime were sent via Sorobi/Surkhrud/Khogiani from Kabul and Jalal Abad to Tourkham/Pakistan. Now this sort of trading/transportation of such goods is being stopped.

POLITICAL AND MILITARY SET-UP

BACKGROUND

a. The former power sources before 1973

In this region, may be the war culture was relatively minimal in Surkhrud area compared to other regions of Nangarhar. For example, there had been strong conflicts in the border areas of Khogiani, Shinwar and Mohmand and the culture of gun and killing was existedin its might. Fugitives used to desert to Spin Ghar and come down some time for attacking on government institutions.

In July 1974 fugitives attacked the headquarter of sub-district and the institution/equipment of the Talk mine in Shirzad sub-district of Khogiani. Of course this attack had political nature. Also, in 1974 (!) there was a clash between the government forces and a tribal elder Ferdous Khan Mohmand in Gushta district of Nangarhar.

In Surkhrud area, unlike in Khogiani, Shinwar and Mohmand daily problems/conflicts between the people used to be solved under the regulation of the law enforcing administration. While in areas with the custom of Shooras (Jirgas) such problems were solved through the Maleks and elders of the area. For resolving big issues there were big referral sources and people who were settling those issues through their local arrangement.

- In Khogiani, the families of Haji Sarmalem, Gernial and Qais were at the head of all Jirgas and other important issues.
- In Shinwar,Haji Baee Khan, Haji Ajab, Mohammad Isa Khan etc.
- In Mohmand Dara, Sobadar Nabi Jan, Malek Bagh, etc.
- In Goshta : Sayed Karim Khan, Fordous Khan, Bahadar, etc.
- In Hessarak Gheljaie, the families of Haji Din Mohammad (Arsalai), Saadat Khan, Haji A. Wahab and late Nour Mohammad Khan. (All of the families are Jabar Khel)

It should be accepted that the government was implementing its power through the power of these local sources. This means that the power of the central government was limited to the provincial center and lower than that the domination of the local elders prevailed.

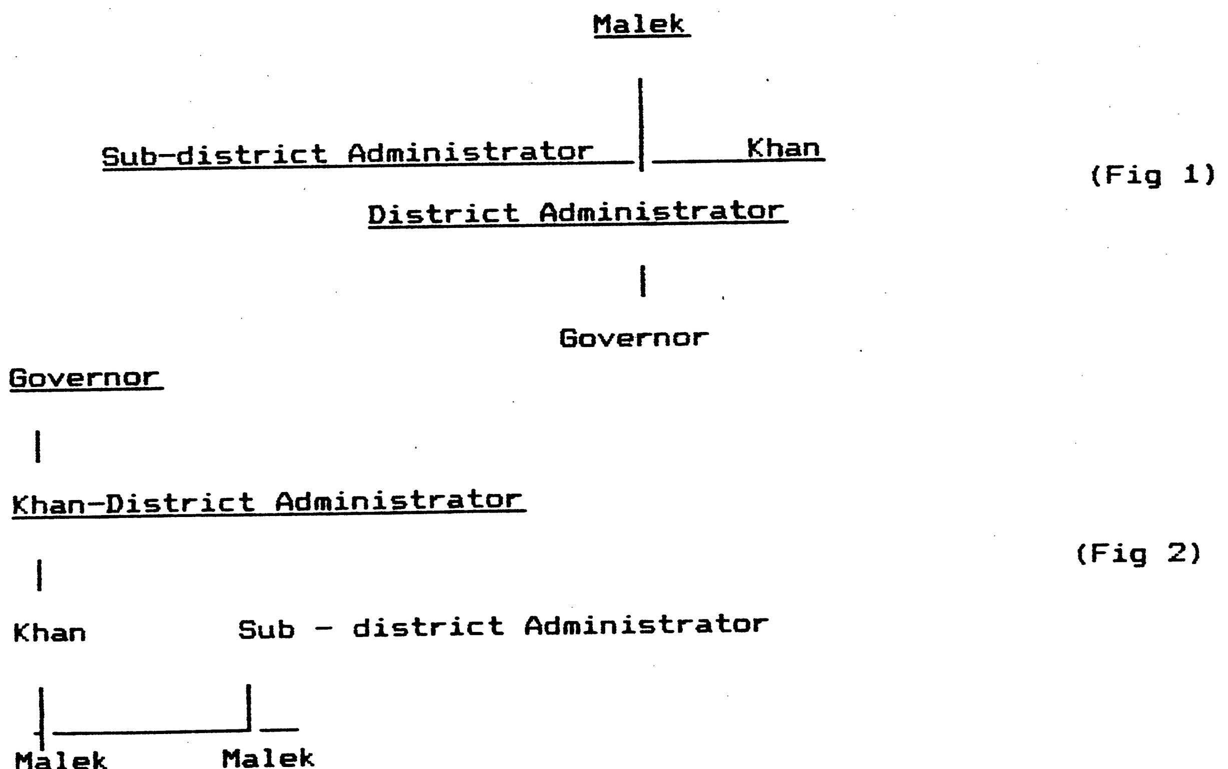
Therefore, it would not be correct to say that the Maleks were low ranking informal officials for displaying of power in the area. Actually Maleks were the foundation stone of the government domination. Small Maleks were low ranking officials in the families of Haji Sar Malem, Malek Qais and Gernail Walajan. Then Malek Qais and Gernial Walajan themselves were high ranking civil and military officials whom every new governor of the province

used to consult.
Governmental authority from the provincial up to the ministerial and presidential rank didn't want to settle the internal hostility between those namely civil and military high ranking officials who had naturally been against each other, because of their feudalistic characteristics and other personal wishes.

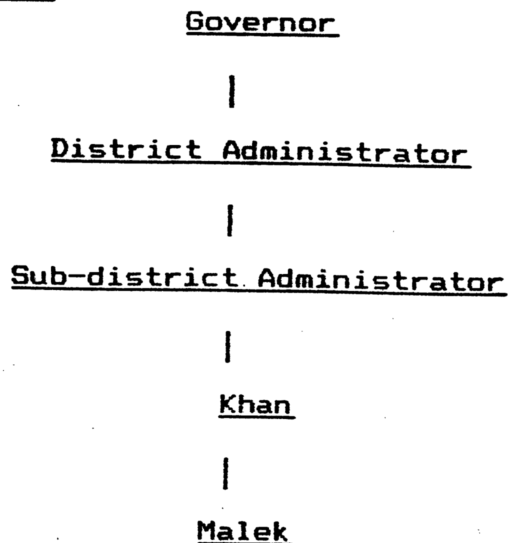
In 1945 the government of Zahir Shah jailed the family of Malek Qais, who had sided with the son of Saqaw in the 1929 internal disorder ofAfghanistan, to the north of Afghanistan for 12 years. In 1957 the family was exiled to the north of Afghanistan for the period of 8 years. In 1965 when the pro- Zahir Shah elements got powerful, the family of Malek Qais was brought back to his residence, but the government never tried to resolve the enmity of the two local sources of power and since then several people were killed.

After 1978 when the era of Zahir Shah's family ended with a communist coup, the family of Malek Qais supported the government of Taraki but his opponent family migrated to Pakistan against the government.

The political structure of the government in Nangarhar from top to bottom or vice verse can be illustrated as the following:



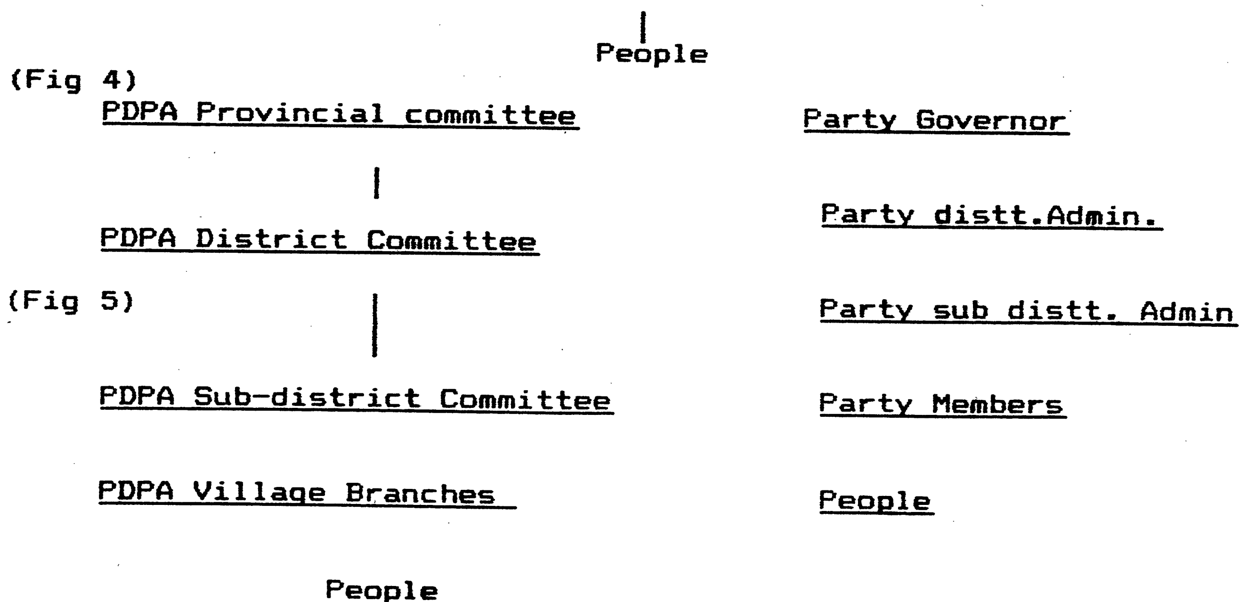
b. From 1973 upto 1978



(Fig 3)

The above structures display the then government domination from top to bottom. But this was the time when the central government had been strong. The tribal fight in eastern Afghanistan in Kunar province in 1947, the fight between Mangal and Jaji people in Paktya province in southern Afghanistan in 1968 had passed and they had given the central government the opportunity to get strong.

The coup-d'etat in 1978 changed the whole administrative structure and under the new government it was as the following:

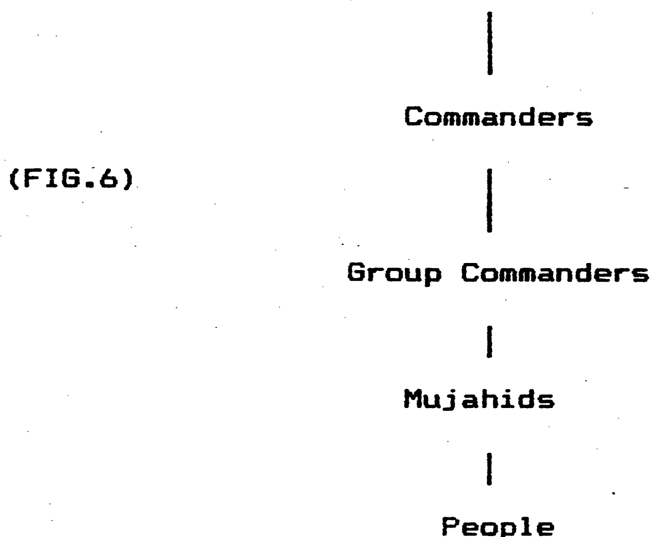


(Fig 4)

(Fig 5)

In some places because of the internal differences of the PDPA the structure in (Fig 5) was forming the main chain of the government domination.

Khans and Maleks were dropped from the organizational structure of the power. After the beginning of the war against the government and driving out the government dominating authority from the area, different political parties or their commanders turned into dominating powers in Nangarhar.



(FIG.6)

From 1980 especially after 1987 when the government vacated all of their armed posts and went to Jalal Abad, mujahideen captured those areas. But because of the different parties and adversaries among the commanders in the area there have been at least 7 governors, 7 district administrators in each district, and 7 sub district administrator in each sub-district. Because there are 7 parties and each has a provincial Amier whose rank is equivalent to a governor and then lower to the sub district administrator level.

When the Geneva accord was signed on Ap. 14, 1988 Russians pulled out their forces from Afghanistan and the government military posts escaped to the center of Jalal Abad. Mujahdeen and their supporters started work on the formation of Shooras in order to create a unified military force which would be able to replace the multiple governors and Wulaswals. For example in 1987 Haji Qadeer from Hezbi Islami of Yunus Khales was the president of the general Shoora in Nangarhar. But in fact this was not successful and could not achieve the goal for what it was created.

Chairman of the provincial shoora

|

Seven members of the Peshawar based political parties

|

Mujahids

(Fig. 7) |

People

In practice the structure in (Fig. 6) is a dominating structure of the parties in the area. In some areas there are for sure at least 5 organization if not 7.

Maybe theonly well organized shoora exists in Surkhrud, Khogiani which was created in 1991. But it should be mentioned that it is a powerful military like Shoora which was formed by the war supporters.

Nangarhar province because of its border with Pakistan has always had a special importance to the rulers of Afghanistan. In 1961 Nangarhar medical faculty was established in the framework of Nangarhar university. After that in the time of President Daoud Khan some other faculties such as education, engineering and agriculture were established. Moreover, an agriculture and a mechanical professional schools were also instituted. Many students from the NWFP of Pakistan were trained as MD doctors in the medical faculty of Nangarhar through the ANP (Awami National Party of Wali Khan, Pakistan) connection.

Nangarhar Valley Project started with the assistance of the Soviet Union in the time of Zahir Shah in 1950s. Darunta electrical power plant was established in 1960s. All of these projects were established for competition with the NWFP of Pakistan. The idea was that the doctors trained in Nangarhar medicalfaculty, as literate people, will eventually be supporting the cause of Pakhtunistan.

Jalal Abad is connected with Pakistan through the Torkham border city by an asphalted road, made by Russians, which runs through the Nangarhar Valley Project in Ghazi Abad and Bati Kout farms.

Establishment of Nangarhar Valley Project by Russians in Nangarhar was a first basic constructive programme and successfully couldchange the feature of Nangarhar. But since 1978

a very powerful destructive period has started in this region. In late 1988 when the Mohmand and Shinwar militia men of the Kabul government, who were guarding Jalal Abad-Torkham road, were defeated, Torkham was captured by the Mujahideen and the border changed from Torkham to Samar Khel. Some of the western NGOs with their own funds and also some funds from UN entered Nangarhar, but because of the lack of a strong central government they could not even water the destroyed farms in Bati Kout and Ghazi Abad.

For giving more importance to Nangarhar, in 1977 President Daoud Khan transferred the Educational Regiment to Khogiani district. It was a military educational division which was added to forces in Nangarhar.

The war against the government in Nangarhar, after the 1978 coup detat, in fact started from the plateau of Spin Ghar in Khogiani, Shinwar and Mohmand and from the ToorGhar side in Surkhrud by HIA (G) famous commander and a former 3rd year student of the physics department ofthe Science faculty of Kabul University Mr. Atta Gul (popular with the name of Adam Khan).

Beside the above, HIA (K) leader Mawlavi Khales and Afghan Mellat party in Pachir -Agam sub district and Afghan Mellat, and HIA (G) in Goshta and also in Kout districts jointly started fighting against the government of Kabul.

Also Afghan mellat Party captured the head quarter of the 11th division ofthe PDPA government military forces in Jalal Abad city on April 21, 1979 for a short time. But due to scarcity of a well planned operation the division was recaptured by the government. And a large no. of the Afghan mellat Party members were assassinated by the government.

This fight was not the actual start of the war but a continuation. The actual war started when HIA (G) party activists Mr. Atta Gul (Adam Khan), Ateequllah, and Hamdullah (Rasul Khan) conducted a one night unsuccessful attack on the district office of Surkhrud in the summer of 1975; and also in the same date on Batikout distt.

Also when Azizullah Wasifi (currently a famous national figure and pro - Zahir Shah) was the governor of Nangarhar, police forces carried out operation on Goshta district on September 1973. It was said that a Kashmiri medical officer was working as a political agent for the government of Pakistan. (?)

These military and political disturbances were against the regime created by the fundamentalists and they ere actively working for that. In the era of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto prime minister of Pakistan all those political activists, who were under the surveillance of the Parchamies faction of PDPA of Daoud Khan

government in Afghanistan, escaped to Pakistan and were given political asylum. These people were supplied with arms and sent back to Afghanistan. They were the same people who attacked on the government installation in Panjshir, Laghaman, and Nangarhar. Moreover, the people of tribal Mohmand and Shinwari tribe living in the border areas of Nangarhar were exempt from the military service from many years. And this itself was a sign of the weak domination of the central government on these parts.
The law enforcing administration units are shown in (Annex - 3)

c. AFTER 1978:

Scattered fighting started against the Khalq government. But, as mentioned earlier, this was the continuation of the war, started in the time of Daoud Khan in 1975 by the HIA (G). In that time there was a clash between the two extremist parties in Faqrullah community high school of Surkhrud in which the activists of HIA (G) forcefully dry-shaved the head of a Khalqi teacher in 1970, named Hamza.

After the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979, war against the Kabul government was being seriously forwarded particularly by HIA (G) Partyactivists headed by Atta Gul Known as commander Adam Khan.

Between 1974 - 1980 the fundamentalist influence in the area reached its peak. Even Pir Sayed Ahmad Gaelani, the leader of NIFA who is from Surkhrud lost all of his properties such as cultivation lands, water mills etc. to HIA (G) commanders in Surkhrud. The Kabul government also lost at least 80% of its armed posts, and law enforcing centers in the districts fled to Jalal Abad city. Afghan Mellat party was never seen in the area after a clash with HIA (G)in 1980 as well. Therefore, HIA (G) enforced its warring activities and stayed as an exclusive warring party in the area, particularly in Surkhrud.

Besides HIA (G) , the party which kept its armed presence in the area was HIA (K). Interferences from foreigners, Khad underground activities among the Mujahideen, and also Horse trading of commanders between Kabul government and foreigners also caused theinfighting between Mujahideen. The Mujahideen were weakened as a result.

Actually, scattered emergence of traditional powers was gradually replacing the fundamentalists in the area.Because, they made much more problemsand difficulties and majority of the society became fed-up of them.

Moreover, HIA (G) lost a good number of its commanders recorded as below:

1. Atta Gul (known as Adam Khan) Surkhrud

2. Hamdullah (known as Rasul Khan) Surkhrud
3. Zahid Ibrahimi (1990) Surkhrud
4. Eng. Zabihullah (1991) Surkhrud

HIA (K) has lost the following commanders:

1. A famous intelectual commander Malem Ibrahim (Kidnapped in 1980, Peshawar)
2. Zarbullah (known as Khomeini) Surkhrud
3. Tour Pacha (1989) Khogiani
4. Dr. Gul Khan (1991) Khogiani

The commanders who changed their affiliation from HIA (G) and made hob-nobbing with an other funding Source/Party NIFA are as following:

1. Asif Khan of Surkhrud (Kouchi tribe)
2. Zaman of Khogiani (Kharbonai section of Khogiani Sub tribe)

The following are famous commanders in the area:

Name of commanders	Party affiliation	Area	Tribe
1. Asif Khan	NIFA	Surkhrud	Kouchi
2. Salam Akhond Zada	HIA (K)	Surkhrud	Shinwar
3. Eng. Aminullah	HIA (K)	Surkhrud	Kouchi
4. Maerajudin	SYF	Surkhrud	Kouchi
5. Noor	HIA (K)	Surkhrud	
6. Shams A.Rahman	SYF		

In Khogiani district

1. Haji Zaman	NIFA	Khogiani	Kharbonai
2. Zabet Zahir	NIFA	Sherzad	Sherzad
3. Eng. Mohammud	HIA (K)	Khogiani	Wazir
4. Malem Awal Gul	HIA (G)	Khogiani	Wazir
5. Mohammad Wali	NIFA	Sherzad	Sherzad
6. Dr. Asif	HIA (K)	Sherzad	Sherzad
7. Haji Khair Mohammad	HIA (G)	Khogiani	Kharboni

In Mohmand/Shinwari area

1. Haji Qadeer	HIA (K)	M/S area	Jabar Khel
2. Qari Mujahid	HIA (G)	M/S area	
3. Shamali	NIFA	M/S area	Kouchi

In Hessarak (Ghalji area)

1. Commander Gulab, NIFA, Maroufkhel tribe
2. Commander Daoud , HIA(K), Jabar Khel tribe

In Kamma area

1. Commander Attaullah, HIA(G)

In Dara-e-Nour area

1. Commander Noor big, NIFA
2. Commander Gulena , SYF

Note

UNHCR/Nangarhar background report has mentioned about "Afghan Nationalist Mellat" (Afghan Mellat) group in the area of Hessarak saying:

"commander Daoud a Jabar Khel Pushtoon form Langar Khel, is the Amir-e-Omomi for Hessarak. The wolloswali (district) has seen considerable internecine fighting between various groups of Mujahideen, especially from the forces ofHIG commander Zahid, the Amir-e-Omomi of all Nangarhar. These have tried to force out more moderate JIA and NIFA commanders as well as some Afghan nationalist Mellat groups from the area"

It should be mentioned that, the province of Nangarhar has been the motherland province of "Afghan Mellat" Party before and after 1978.

Afghan Mellat Party (Afghan Social Democratic Party) was very popular all over the province..

Before 1978 there were three competitive Afghan Political groups in Nangarhar. i.e. PDPA, HIA (Hekmatyar) and Afghan Mellat.

After April coup 1978 Afghan Mellat and HIA (G) vehemently opposed the government of PDPA. But in 1980 after internecine fighting took place between Afghan Mellat and HIA (G) in Charbagh area of Surkhrud, Afghan Mellat lost its 14 cadres. After this bloody clash Afghan Mellat left the area for ever. And the area of both districts of Surkhrud and Khogiani were captured by HIA (G).

The area of Hessarak did not have a considerable number of activists of Afghan Mellat as reported in the UNHCR/Nangarhar background report.

In the summer of 1980 when Afghan Mellat lost its 14 activists, Zahid as a general commander for all Nangarhar of HIA (G) officially sent a letter to the powerful NIFA commander Zabet Zahir, who had defeated Mullah Jander of HIA (K) in Sherzad sub district, not to give shelter to Afghan Mellat members who left Surkhrud after the mentioned bloody clash.

The clash was big and the basically internecine infighting

P R E F A C E

Nangarhar is the second most populated province of Afghanistan have 20 distts./sub distts. with the population of 1,002,882 (according to Dr. Eighmy 1990). Its residents are Pukhtoons, has border with the NWFP of Pakistan predominated by Pukhtoons with the populationof 10.8 million (Census ofgovernment of Pakistan, 1981)having the same culture and history.

Nangarhar is bordered by the provinces of Laghman , Kunar Paktya, Logar, and Kabul.

Jalalabad is the center of the province with the population of around 120,000 nowadays(According to Dr. Eighmy, USAID, 1990). Before 1964. Kunar and Laghman also were parts of Nangarhar. (Annexes - 1, 1a)

{ Nangarhar province has a climate subtropical with mild winter (OC) and hot summer (45 C) in the valley; altitude ranges from 1,000 feet to 10,000 feetand there is relatively littlerainfall}. The province is located at the Kabul river system.(Annex - 2)

At the period of the 12 years long war the province has been seriously damaged. About 80% of its population have migrated to Pakistan.

A report prepared by Mercy Fund(1990) saying as:

[Nangarhar is reported to have been the third most populous province in Afghanistan before the war ... Dr. Thomas Eighmy's demographic survey of Afghanistan (Afghanistan population inside in out; USAID, May 1990) puts Nangarhar's prewar population at 926,165 in1979, and 1,002,882 today, of whom 533,912 still reside in the province. UNHCR claims 400,000 Nangarharis are in Pakistan's NWFP refugee camps. This number is smaller than that, suggested by Dr. Eighmy but is by no means out of line, given the possibility of refugees who are not registered with UNHCR. Within that half million still in Nangarhar, Dr. Eighmy estimates about 120,000 are in Jalalabad city and its immediate environs (Surkhrud and Behsoud district included] (*).

However, the province of Nangarhar as a part of the built predominated by Pukhtoon tribes bordered with Pakistan fromsouth west to the south east/east was/is most important area during the war between Afghans and Soviets from 1979 to 1988, even now the importance has been remained in its might.

(*) Now (Dec, 1991)just eastern Sourkhroud is under GOK control.

between Afghan Mellat and fundamentalist groups was followed by the complete eradication of Afghan Mellat party influence in the area. And this to be recorded as the successfully initial step of the fundamentalists in turning back the forces named of the moderates.

But, now it is being said that, in the area, some figures who are secretly settled in the framework of NIFA and fed by NIFA are Afghan Mellat members. But it is not acceptable. For example, apparently commanders of NIFA or any other moderate organizations now wholeheartedly subjugated to their respective organizations at all. And basically trying to keep their traditional position. Of course this is over all sense of all of the commanders in the province.

NEW POLITICAL/MILITARY SET UP

When the uprising started by party-based opposing forces against the Kabul administrative units/forces in the area of Nangarhar, the role of the tribal chiefs, Khans, elders was also accountable. Particularly, the role of those who had lost their positions/properties by the government of PDPA decrees. Moreover, even the poor villagers to whom the government gave land of 6 Jeribs, and also cancelled their loans, at last waged their armed struggle against the government. Apparently all of these forces unitedly waged an armed struggle against the government of PDPA.

But, it should be admitted that the main motivating force of the uprising were the fundamentalist Peshawar-based party activists who hadstarted to fight against the government of President Daoud in 1975. These activists after waging armed struggle against PDPA government earlier, came to be known as Mujahids and commanders.

If China/Egyptian made Klashinkoves, RPGs and load speakers made the fight modernized on the one hand, the traditional elders, tribal chiefs, Khans and Maleks in the other hand with their old weapons had been coming under the influence of party-based organized armed/propaganda activities. Mullahs also joined with the armed Mujahideen groups.

Gradually, the tribal leaders lost their old moral to the new sensitive party-based younger morality. Eventually, the new armed figures with their particularly accidental behavior towards the culture and moral by the slogan of Islam replaced the old authoritative personalities of the society. This dramatic change, in fact was indirectly supported bythe PDPA government. The aims which the PDPA government planned to achieve can be said to have been supported by their opposing armed elements.

However, the infrastructure of the Society was changed and the new authorized armed forces were being classified during their bloody accidentsdone by PDPA armed activists and its governmental

political organizations in the urban and rural areas, and its opposing pole, the Mujahideen, forces being armed beyond the borders.

These two armed forces, PDPA in one side and Afghan fundamentalists on the other, are as the two opposing sides of scissors moving apparently against each other, but cutting of one root, which was the socio-economic infrastructure of the society.

When war was moved forward and old British rifles booties were changed with Russian,Chinaese, Egyptian-made Klashinkoves. Afghan Mujahideen, particularly Afghan fundamentalist groups, found out that they were logically moving ahead directly toward the vehement eradication the former Socio-Economic and political infrastructure of the society. For example:

- The Farmers who had received cultivated land from the government, left it.

- Some of these farmers were killed by Mujahideen. The loans which were cancelled by the decrees of the PDPA government were refund in liberated areas, and those who had accepted the decrees left the area for the cities under the control of the government.

- The predominated tribal chiefs, and elders at last lost their leadership and position, and were completely overcome by new bodies of power coming from the lower social class of the society beingfinancially/militarily supported beyond the borders.

For example: Malek Omer son of a well-Known Malek, Haji Walajan (known as Gernail) from Sherzad in Khogiani, was a very low rank Mujahid of commander Zahid who was an intellectual HIA (G) activist from Surkhrud from the lower class of the society. Also another well known Malek of Kharboni section of Khogiani Haji Khair Mohd. was group commander of commander Adam Khan of HIA (G) in Zawa village in Khogiani district.

At the period of the time, a large No. of the big commanders were, educated, party members particularly of HIA (G), and group commanders were mostly illiterate people.

KNOCK-OUT/BACKLASH:

It is seen that the powerful aspect of the party-based relationship is gradually being reduced by its extremist activities, and leaved its position to the half-slaughtered body of traditionalism which is trying to restore its lost position. The PDPA is on the left side and the Peshawar based political organizations stand on the right side. Now the excercising is to knock down one on one side and another on the other:

- In Hazarnaw of Mohmand Dara district Malek Bagh family supported itself by Parcham faction of PDPA, eventually Mr. Farid Gul member of the family became governor of Nangarhar, and also Loui Wolloswal of Shinwar.

- But his opponent Khan in the same area, Malek Amir, son of Malek Mehrab Khan (his rival), joined NIFA in Peshawar.

- In Gardi Ghous area Malek Ghazi Amir joined NIFA, but his opponent (Tourbour), Haji Pir Mohammad ,contacted the PDPA government. Then Haji Pir Mohammad also joined the Peshawar-based Parties and came here. He hob-nobbs with all of the Mujahideen parties, but his lost somersault is with HIA (K).

- Late Haji Ainzer was another opponent of Haji Pir Mohammad who received assistance from A. H. S. A. O. of lateDr. Nasim Loudin in 1989, to build a warehouse in Mohmand Dara. But it was destroyed by his powerful opponent, in 1989.

- In Lalpoura sub district, afaction of the Sardar Khanfamily, known as Nelawyan, joined the Kabul government. The Sardar Khan faction of the family migrated to Pakistan and joined NIFA. But after the Russian invasion all of them joined the Mujahideen and restored their lost positions, Particularly Haji Pir Mohammad,due to having close relation with an important personality of HIA (K), commander Haji Qadeer, is successful than others in restoration of the lost position. All of the mentioned hob-nobbing of the tribal chiefs were and are to off-set the prestige cut-off by party-based relationship.

The Russian invasion of Afghanistan badly threatened such a basically changing process of socio-economic in the society, because the invasion easily consolidated the overlapped uprising and changed it into an overall and country-wide armed struggle against the PDPA government and its Russians allies, in which the Khan and Malek and tribal chiefs played a considerable role.

The process of transferring power to the tribal chiefs, however, was started, and they could indemnify their loses of power. They have graduallybeen getting their old landslidefrom their immature opponents. Moreover, the Khans and Maleks did not hesitate to prevail on their rivals. They even took weapons from GOK and made multilateral contacts at the same time.

But, the corridor easy to walk for such authorities was the moderate Peshawar-based Afghan political organizations, such as National Liberation Frontof Afghanistan NLFA ofMujadedi, and NIFA of Gaelani. Almost all of the former bureaucrats are gathered under their umbrella.

In Nangarhar, this was the stage in which the powerful forces of fundamentals melted and gave a new soul to moderate forces i.e. NLFA, and NIFA. For example:

- NLFA could establish several military centers in Hessarak, in Wazir of Khogiani, Mohmand Dara and distributed a good No. of weapons.

- NIFA could attract a notorious HIA (G) Commander Mohammad Zaman of Kharbonai section in Khogiani who had captured 70 Khad activists in Khogiani in 1982. Another commander of HIA (G) who left HIAin favour of NIFA was AsifKhan, from Kouchi tribe of Surkhrud.

- Haji Wallajan family of Mourkikhel of Sherzad which was overpowered, faced toNIFA. Moreover, Zahid, HIA(G) commander for all Nangarhar faced with more problems in Surkhrud, shifted his center from his native district Surkhrud to Khogiani to Touto village, and then to Hessarak, where there he was also forced to leave the area.

The party which kept hismoral and material position andindicates firm commitment to carry out operation all over the province, despite having a Mullah leader, is HIA (K). This fundamentalist like religionPeshawar-based Afghan politicalparty conducted joint operation with a moderate Afghan political non recognized Peshawar-based Party, Afghan Mellat in Pachir-Agam sub district of theprovince earlier in 1979. Having an influential family like HajiDin Mohammad coming fromJabar Khel tribe of Hessarak/Surkhrud districts, this Party stabilized and ensured its prestige politically and militarily in eastern, western and South western Nangarhar. And also has kept its power in North-east polar of the province by having some Pashai followers such as commander Hazrat Ali.

Within these descending, ascending and unaccountable events/incidents and infighting, two forces were organized, NIFA moderate force, and HIA (K) semi fundamentalist force. NLFA could not make any progress. SYF also could not have more than a weak group commander in Qelaghou area of Khogiani.

Afghan Mellat Party, eventually, could not proceed to conduct any military operation independently against the government troops or against the other political organizations. This one could not get any promotion even under the NIFA umbrella. Some time when the party is being asked about, claims of operating under umbrellas ofother organizations. But infact, due to some visible problems, it could notascertain its rightfulness/legitimacy inthe area. The Party is still accused of non Muslim character by Afghan Fundamentalists.

Therefore, it is safe to say that, after 1986 the inspired Peshawar/Kabul backing party-based relationship or legitimacy replaced by moderate, traditional indigenously legitimacy supporting by both Peshawar and local traditionalism in western, South western Nangarhar such as Hessark, Surkhrud and Khogianiand Partially in Goshta. Eastern, south eastern Nangarhar have been remained in the grape of both inspired party - based relations, and indigenous traditionalism.

The rest of the province areas such as Kuz Kunar, Shewa Behsoud and Kama are also under control of both plus GOK. And the center of the province Jalal Abad and its environs is controlled by GOK as well.

New Law Enforcing Sources :

1. The Kabul regime, based in Jalal Abad city and its environs.
2. Mujahideen consist of Moderate including tribal chiefs, and also fundamentalists (HIA (G)), SYF and partially HIA (K) controlling the rest of the province.

Moreover, the former tribal authoritative bodies have been spilt into separate powerful armed authoritative bodies.In other words, certain new armed political bodies have been created, and on no account should it be neglected. All of these authoritative bodies are being gathered some times in the Jerga, nowadays named and known in its Arabic term "Shoura" which does play the role of governorship of the province.

Eventually, Nangarhar province administrative authority is summarized as bellow:

A. THE AREAS WHICH ARE BEING CONTROLLED BY GOK:

Jalal Abad city, eastern Surkhrud with the radius of around 10 KM, Samarkhel in the east, and Chaparhar and Sar Shahi at the South west and South east respectively.

AREAS DOMINATED BY MUJAHIDEEN:

B. Southern, South-eastern Nangarhar is being controlled by the Shoura (mainly the Shoura of Tourkham-Jalal Abad high way) comprising:

1. President of the Shoura: Haji Qadir HIA (K) from Jabar khel tribe most influential and powerful person of HIA (K).

2. Commander Shamali vice president: NIFA from Kouchi tribe (Mohmand Dara).

3. Commander Hafizul Haq: SYF (assassinated, Dec. 25,91)
4. Qari Mujahid HIA (G) from Shinwari tribe

C. Northern, North-easternNangarhar included: Half ofKama area, Khewa, Dar-e-Noor area dominated by other Shoura of commanders:

1. Commander Hazart Ali of HIA (K), Pashai minority as the president of the Shoura.
2. Commander Pahlawan Sayed Mohammad: NIFA from Kouchi tribe.
3. Eng. Ghafar of HIA(G)

D. Western, southwestern Nangarhar (Sourkhroud, Khogiani areas) is under control of the powerful Shoura of the commanders. Comprising:

1. Commander Zabet Zahir: NIFA - Sherzad section, Khogiani sub tribe president of the Shoura
2. Commander Asif Khan: NIFA,-Kouchi tirbe Sourkhroud.

3. Commander Eng. Mohmoud :HIA (K), Wazir section of Khogiani Sub tribe
4. Commander Aman :NIFA of Kharbonai section of khogiani sub tribe.

5. Wali of NIFA, Sherzad section of Khogiani sub tribe

6. Malek Zarjan of HIA (K) Sherzad section of Khogianisub tribe

7. Malem Awal Gulof HIA (G) Wazir sectionof Khogiani sub tribe

8 Dr. Asif of HIA (K) Sherzad section of Khogiani sub tribe

9. Salam Akhoundzada HIA (K), Sourkhroud

10 Noor HIA (K) Sourkhroud

As mentioned before, former tribal authoritative bodies have been split into separate powerful armed and political bodies not to be neglected. Now they are independently empowered elements and have considerable armed followers with consistenty relations with GOP and other multisided organizations. Now they are acting independently in allaffairs, socially, militarily andpolitically. They are in no way powerless than the khans or tribal elders of yesterday have once again an active political life, for example, now there are not only Malek Qais and Gernail Walajan families in Sherzad area, but beside it, there are more powerful bodies are seen who are now more credible and powerful such as Zabet Zahir, NIFA commander and sitting president of Khogiani Shoura. Also commander Zaman or his brother commander Aman who was upona time justmember of a second hand powerfulfamily of Haji Khair Mohammad of Kharboni section of Zawa area of Khogiani district now is the

most powerful man in over all area of Khogiani. Commander Zaman, six years ago, established a military post in northern Nangarhar to extend its constituency to all over Nangarhar.

After, this, such an effort was followed by A. Majid, but he failed.

Furthermore, decisions taken place by 18th plenum of the PDPA in 1986 penetrated the fundamental activities in Afghan Islamic traditional society of the area, also made an other major access of revival of the former soci-economic aspect in the society.

At a result the party-based relations compulsory established both by PDPA and by some of the Afghan resistance fundamental groups such as HIA (G), SYF and partially HIA (K), and JIA provoked the defeated traditionalism morally/materiallyand at last gotits soul again and could create new bodies in the society which are to be accepted in all accountancy.

Now these bodies have assumed a positions as tribal elders, Khans and Maleks :

In Khogiani area:

1. Eng. Mohamud HIA K Wazir tribe
2. Dr. Gul Khan HIA K Wazir tribe (Martyred in Oct. 1991)
3. Tour Pacha HIA K Pacha tribe (Martyred in 1988)
4. Malem Awal Gul HIA G Wazir tribe

In Surkhrud area

1. Asif Khan NIFA Kouchi tribe
2. Eng. Aminullah HIA (G) Moughal Khel
3. Mirajudin SYF
4. Dr. Jawad HIA (G)
5. Noor HIA (K)

In Hessarak area

1. Commander Gulab, NIFA, Marouf Khel tribe
2. Commander Haji Daoud, HIA(K), Jabar khel tribe.

In Southern Nangarhar

1. Shamali NIFA Kouchi tribe
2. Hafizul Haq SYF Kouchi tribe (Assasinated Dec 1991)
3. Qari Mujahid HIA(G) Shinwari
4. Haji Rajab HIA(K) ....

In Northern, north eastern Nangarhar

1.	Hazrat Ali	HIA (K) Pashai minority
2.	Sayed Mohd.	NIFA
3.	Eng. Ghaphar	HIA (K)

SOME FACTS ABOUT SURKHRUD DISTRICT

Because of having border with Jalal Abad city and living of multitribals and several minorities like Dehgan (Tajik), Arab, Hindu here, in Surkhrud from the very beginning, there were no whole traditional relationship. A profile of a semi-urban society included Behsoud area, which was part of Surkhrud before the war 1978.

There were middle schools for Ladies in Sultanpour, Bala Bagh and Fateh Abad. Two Lycees in Sultanpour and Bala Bagh for boys. Also several other schools in the area had attracted a large number of male and female inhabitants of the area.

Bazars in Sultanpour, the centerof Surkhrud, Fateh Abad, Balabagh were the main Bazars in which the Hindu minority more than Muslim had monopolized business. Moreover, even a very small minority of Hindus had been taken part in social/political affairs:

In no way was there an ideal traditional rival in the area. For example, a tension was created in village of Western Surkhrud earlier in the reign of King Zahir Shah regarding selection of Malek. At least one year there was no Malek in Koshkak. At last this constituency selected Permanan a Hindu as Malek of Koshkak, and he properly served it for a period of 6 years.

The local chiefs were just a few number of landlords and they had not acheivedtheir social position on a tribalbase. They lost their position easily by the PDPA government decrees and also by the PDPA opponent activities. They were well targeted by boththe PDPA and the Mujahideen.

But, After 1986, neither havesuch bodies in Surkhrud revivedtheir former positions, nor have received any basic support of the Peshawar-based political Afghan organizations.

Only Haji Din Mohammad of Jabar Khel Pushtoon tribe could keep his tribal positionand also has his power byhaving relations with Mawlavi Khalis the leader of HIA (K).

- **One of the major landlords of the area named Abdullah, Known as Lal Agha, who was the Afghan Parliament member left the area for Kabul. Another one named Sayed Maroof Agha was shot dead in Jalal Abad city in the government controlled city**

1980.

- Pir Sayed Ahmad Gaelani who is headof NIFA, has lost all of his land/propertiesin the area to HIA (G) Commander Zahid.

- Mr. A.Rahman Pazhwak who was the Afghan government envoy in UNO forseveral years, had left the area with his family to Kabul many years ago, now as an Afghan scholar lives in Peshawar/Pakistan.

- The family of Dr. Mohammad Hashim Mehraban/Mohamad Alam Mehraban (Known as *Modeer Saheb* of Fatehabad village)has left the area to Kabul, and also to Peshawar. Three members of the family included Dr. Mehraban former professor of Kabul university, assassinated bu PDPA government.

Surkhrud area has faced the party-based uprising/clashes since 1975.And as mentioned before, theuprising has been backed beyond the Durand line where there HIA (G) members included Gulbudin Hekmatyar were settledd.

These uprisings were startedin the summer of 1975by the notorious Commander of HIA (G) Ata Gul, known as Adam Khan, and was ended this series by commander Zahid 1990.

This series of fundamentalist commanders of HIA (G) had really dominated the area particularly from 1979. And other warring mujahid parties had no any effective position in the area. If there were some others, that will be presence of HIA (K). But HIA (G) had effective influence.

UNHCR/Nangarhar background report has written about:

"Pir Gilani's home is in Swati village, Surkhrud. Despite this fact, he does not have a significant following in the area. HIA (HIA (G) used to be influential. But they created many problems forthe people, and consequently lostmuch support to HIK (HIA (K). The situation became so difficult that when the HIG (HIA (G) Commander Zahid was appointed by Gulbudin Hekmatyar to be the general commander for the assault on Jalal abad last year (1988), he was not able to return to the region. He continues to live in Peshawar, where he has been based for three years".

WHAT HAVE THE SHOURA DONE? (WHAT ARE THE SHOURA DDOING ?)

Western Surkhrud is being controlled by the inspired party based low and order. Khogiani is mainly under domination of the traditionalistsplus regulation inspired beyond the Durand line by war supporters, and specific regulation of Ahmadzai Shoura is partially governing Hessarak.

But generaly all of the free Nangarhar is under control of the Shoura made byGOP to organize military assault onJalal Abad city and have been made in the summer of 1991. Such an effort was made before, in 1988:

"A provincial Shoura made up of two representatives from each resistance party was formed in 1988 principally with a view to organize a military assault onJalal abad. This Shoura wasreported to had been formed under the pressure of the Pakistan government and convened in Peshawar." (UNHCR/Nangarhar background report (P.3).

It is to be mentioned that, the Shoura of commanders of Surkhrud/Khogiani seems to build it up as an authoritative representative body of the area. Since its establish, the Shoura has demonstrated its potential and showed some manoeuvres:

The Shoura for the first time which was just at the framework of the Sherzad Shoura on Dec. 1990, executed at least 3 persons in Gandomak area. When the Shoura was expanded and established as a big Surkhrud/Khogiani Shoura, and gaveit an impetus and morepower as an exclusive politically administrative unit to play role in the area, arrested at least 70 persons including groupcommanders, Maleks, influential personalities particularly of Khogiani area, and accused them of being the GOK agents.

Also the arrested personalities were held responsible for paving the way and assisted theKabul regime for exporting themerchandise via Sourobi-Hessarak and Surkhurd-Khogiani itineries to Tourkham from Jalal Abad and Kabul.

Moreover, there were a strong speculations of being involved of some group commanders of the area of getting military assistance from GOK to establish a military center in Behar area of Khogiani in the level of regiment to be linked with the GOK military posts stationed in Sheik Mesri area of Surkhrud to Behar a nearest area to the center of Khogiani, Kaga county.

There were more rumors that, a powerful group commander of NIFA of Haji Zaman from his ownsub tribe Kharbonai named Israilai with other five persons have been sentenced by the Shoura to death. But due to his tribal affiliation with Haji Zaman a prominent member of Shoura was freed. And the weakness of the Shoura was thereby appeared. In otherwords the powerful aspectof traditional affiliations proved its legitimacy.

Therefore, there were and are many causes and facts to be considered, which did play major role to prevent Jalal abad collapse in the hands of Mujahideen, recently in Oct./ Nov. 1991.

There were/are an ominous main objective to destroy/depopulate the area for gradually dwindling the residents from their majority position as a minority in Afghanistan from one side. And on the other, there are some historic causes of inflicting such a serious damages on the area by warring other side/supporter.

However, the province of Nangarhar really has been seriously damaged /destructed than the other parts of Afghanistan need not only to rehabilitation as well for repatriation.

But the basic thing to be considered is that, is existence of security in the area. The really situation and information to be collected to carry out the programmes.

If we actively be entered to the sphere of operation, there is no any basic problem to prevent the programmes.

I thank Eng. Khair Mohammad Shpoon who assisted me in writing the geological part of this report.

Also, I specially thank Mrs. Nancy Dupree who editted this report.

I hardly conducted this preliminary research work on Nangarhar.

I kindly draw the attention of the UN agencies particularly of UNOCA, UNHCR, and UNDP to assist me multilaterally to conduct such a research/survey of the other possible areas such as Laghman, Nouristan, Kunar, Paktika, and Paktya, .

With regard

Engineer Mohammad Enam Wak
Director
ARDP
Dec. 1991, Peshawar

TWO/FOUR MILITARY-POLITICAL UNITS

The former unified political administrative structure of the province was crushed in the hands of mujahideen. And Mujahideen could not establish a united political/military set-up in the province and also could not completely replace the Kabul regime establishments in Jalal Abad. Therefore, there are two main political/military establishments generally,in the province,i.e. Kabul government set-up in Jalal Abad city and its environs. And also the Mujahideen bases irrespective of their party affiliation dominate on therest of the province. But generally there are four administrative/militarily units in Nangarhar area:

1. **GOK institutions/units**
2. **Northern Nangarhar Shoura**
3. **Southern-Southwestern Nangarhar Shoura**
4. **Eastern-Southeastern Nangarhar Shoura**

(The structure of these units are seen in annex (3a)

The three Mujahideen dominated areasare being controlled byrival armed Feudalist like bodies. There are at least a number of 140 such armed feudalistic /sub feudalistic bodies including former khans and land lords.

It is worth mentioning that, there are still some weak crystallization of the bodies tomake a ripe structure offeudalism in the society. But in contrary there is an intensive differentiation.

Beside the party based-differences, there are some basic traditional rivalries. Some of these bodies are in no way loyal to their parties. But theyare directly commanded form thefeeding sources. And this command encourage them tomake uprising against other such bodies, and also against the future central administrative authorized body in the province which is likely to be established.

Therefore, the mentioned governors, or shouras naturally due to having a non well crystallized nature/texture with their inspired mentality are in no account the permanent administrative bodies in the province.

INSECURE SITUATION OF THE PROVINCE:

In the event, as mentioned before, Nangarhar province due to its neighborhood with Pakistan is more important like Khost, Kandahar and Kunar to both the Mujahidin and Pakistan in one hand and also for the government of Kabul in other.

The electricity dam in Darunta, equipped big air port in Jalal Abad, and roads network used for military preparation/operation are the factors giving more importance to the province. All of these has attracted the warring sides, and supporters of the war.

Because of this strategical importance, it was particularly targeted in 1988-89 (Nov.-Jan.). And also after falling of Khost in south of the country, Jalal Abad city came under heavy pre-arranged assault of Mujahideen in Oct., Nov. of 1991. The government of Kabul used all of its warring, political and secret police networks activities to keep the strategic city of Jalal Abad:

- After capturing of Khost by Mujahidin while a big campaign for offensive on Jalal Abad was started, GOK used to bombard form time to time the supplying routs going to inside the province from Pakistan.

- GOK reinforced the northern, western, southern and eastern defensive lines. Even GOK shifted some military/malitia commanders, andsoldiers of Samarkhel, Chaparharfronts. They were repaleced by Tadjik Malitia known as "Galimjam" from north of Afghanistan.

- GOK, in the field of secret activities at the back of the control lines among the mujahideen successfully exercised its influence assaying mujahideen themselves. Becausein 1991 at least a No. ofmore than 70 traditional elders,i.e. Khans, Maleks, group commanders of Mujahideen were captured by the Shoura of Khogiani- Surkhrud.

- They were accused to have relation with GOK. As saying GOK had planned to establish a Qaumi Ghound (tribal regiment) in Behar village of Khogiani district to extend the control line formSheikh Mesri area of Surkhrud to Khogiani. And also GOK because of establishing of tribal Jergas in Jalal abad (1987-88) exerted its influence in the area, controlling by mujahideen. And such programmes have been followed by some influential persons of the area in Kabul based Afghan parliament, and other high-ranking officials.

- "The Kabulgovernment has made attempts toattract the support of the tribes in Nangarhar. Throughout 1987-88, since the programme of National reconciliation began, Jerga (tribal council) havebeen held locally and in Kabul to support this policy. In June 1988, Mohammad Hassan Sharq, the prime Minister and later president Najib, met representatives and elders from the Khogiani, Shinwari Mohmand, Safi, Salarzi, Alikozi, and Pashai tribes of Nangarhar and Kunar in Kabul. In July 1988 a Jerga was held in Jalal Abad with elders and leaders from the Mohmands in Lalpour. This Jerga wasfollowed by similarones for the tribes from Shinwar, Mohmand Dara and

Bati Kout and later from Surkhrud".(UNHCR/Nangarhar Background report P.3,1989).

- GOK could open the way in winter 1990, Summer 1991 via Saroubi-Hessarak and Surkhrud-Khogiani itineries to Tourkham theborder county between Pakistan and Afghanistan from Jalal abad and Kabul to export a big quantity of merchandise to Pakistan. This task would not have been achieved if the mujahideen were not involved. Chief of HIA (K) mawlavi Khalis himself went to the area to close the way and made serious efforts against it. This also rose different reactionsin tribal areas inNWFP. Because, when the Tourkham-Jalalabad highway fallento mujahideen in early1990, Pushtoon tribes of NWFPwere badly affected economically.Several times they captured mujahideen's ammunition caravanin Landi Koutal areas. There were also some clashes/ incidents about.

However, GOK could defend the Jalal Abad city in both, 1989-1991 offensives.

Considering all of these facts there are an periods of the secured/unsecured situation in Nangarhar. Generally, the secured/insecure areas of the province has been shown in (annex 4).

It is safe to say that, generally the situation in Nangarhar is not so dangerous/insecure asthe funding sources aredoubtful. Just the areas like Samar Khel/Paewa Kandaw of Sarshahi (Rodat) district, khewa (Kouz Kunar district)eastern Surkhrud are the permanent insecure places.

Surkhrud isa much more destroyed areaof the province. Where there is no basic rehabilitation activity seen. The western parts of the district arecompletely free and there is no any insecurity. While UN agencies are still doubtful while seeing the substantial need of the area. Early this year Feb., June 1991 when ARDP was surveying irrigation system in the western parts of the district, a large No. of refugees living in Board areas in Peshawar showed there readinessto return to the area, if irrigation system of the area get improved.

Also from March up to Sep. of 1991 a large number of refugees returned to the western parts of Surkhrud district, recorded by ARDP.

Only ARDP, has surveyed two big irrigation canals of Bala Bagh and Katta pour in the area. A consolidated UN funding policy is not seen.

INSPIRED AND INDIGENOUS SITUATION:

Some facts and realities are being felt in the area particularly in Khogiani and Surkhrud against the war. The villagers living in the western parts of Surkhrud district like,Fateh Abad, Baghbani, Bala Bagh, Baraena, Kakrak, and also refugees from the same area have vehemently rejected the establishment of military centers of the commanders who had been assigned to make offensive on Jalal Abad recently in Oct. 1991. These villagers denied preparation of any facilities to these commanders.

Also, the refugees from the same areas living in the Board colony in Peshawar are ready to return to their villages if they get irrig./agriculture assistance in the area. Currently a number of the area elders, big commanders came to ARDP office in Peshawar and guaranteed the security situation to implement rehab. activities in the area. They also visited UNHCR. sub office in Peshawar and made such a promise.

It is to be mentioned that, a sense is logically moving towards peace against the war. Just an inspired move imposing by some in some areas of Nangarharlike eastern parts of JalalAbad i.e. Samar Khel, as a good number of Arab Wahabis are settled in this area. But thisones is categorically crushed in Surkhrud and Khogiani in July-Aug. 1991.

RECOMMENDATION

Keeping in mind theimportance of repatriation and wardestruction in Nangarhar province the priority areas and its related main necessities/priority field of rehabilitation works are classified as bellow:

A. First priority area is Surkhrud (Western Surkhrud)

- Priority rehabilitation fields:

First: Housing-irrigation simultaneously
Second: Agriculture
Third: Education plus health
Fourth: Bridge of Fateh Abad to be imporved.

Agriculture and irrigation systems in the western parts of Surkhrud district willreally revive the repatriationprocess which have been started at the very beginning of this year. And was encouraged on Feb 1991 June 1991 while ARDP was surveying big canals in the mentioned area.

- If the implementation process of the irrigation repair/agriculture inputsproject designed byARDP be started, a large No. of refugees will soon returnee to their villages i.e. Fatehabad, Khair Abad, Balabagh, Baghabani, Baraena, Kakrak.

- ARDP is capable to exercise its influence to encourage the refugees living in peshawar to return to their villages.

The following canals to be imporved/repaired:

1. Balabagh
2. Katapour
3. Fateh Abad (Two main irrigation canals)

Housing inculded:

- Faqrullah lycee destroyed building
- Balabagh " " "
- Fateh Abad School " "

Agriculture:

Sugar-cane and Rice cultivation to be revived first of all.

B. **Second priority area is Khogiani (keeping in view only the fact of repatriation)**

1. Pachir Agam area of Khogianiis to be accepted thefirst needy area in Khogiani.

Priority rehab. fields:

Housing, Irrigation
Agriculture, Education
Bridge:

1. Gandomak bridge
2. Hashem Khel Bridge
3. Memla Bridge

2. Waziri-Qelaghou area.

Housing:

Inculded Malek Yar Hootak lycee distroyed building located at the center of Khogiani.

Priority fields:

Housing,
Agriculture, Education, Health
Irrigation

- Rehabilitation activities of Irrig. and Agriculture in the areas of Khogiani i.e. kaga -Qelaghou, Pachir, Agam, Bar Behar, Kouz Behar, Sakawa,Moundi Chinar, Zawa, and Memlawill reinforce the repatriation to the area as well poppy cultivation if a comprehensive programme was not planned.

- The area of Touto-Mourkikhel where there UNHCR funded two irrigation Repair and Agriculture inputs projects were implemented by ARDP in 1989-1990-91 attracted a large No. of refugees to the area. Now there is no serious need. A big quantity of the abandoned land has been come under irrigation. Just healthand Education programme isrecommended for the area.

B-2 **Kama district area as the second priority area because of the war destruction:**

- Housing inculded the lycee destroyed building.
- Irrigation: One main irrigation canal and its intake, as the basic probleme.

- Agriculture: First of all the Wheat, Sugar-can, and Rice, to be revived.

- Hessarak to be accepted as the third needy area.

- The eastern belt of Nangarhar Shinwari-Mohmand tribes area as the third needy target area included Goshta.

Note

First and more priority should begiven to the Ghazi Abad,Baticout agriculture farms and its canals.

- Nowadays a powerful Shoura of Khogiani/Shurkhrud to be discussed by any NGO working or planning to do work in the area. The Shoura which is introduced in this report.

- No security problems are seenin the area of westernSurkhrud. Because now the society has been controlled by party based relations.

  And two commanders of the area i.e. Asif Khan NIFA, Salam Akhound zada HIA (K) and Noor of HIA (K) are not faced with the kind of rival attempts.

- By keeping at these apprehension facts in mind, the area of Khogiani is classified as the second target area.

- Beyond the Shoura, NGO, funding UN agencies haveto deal with the villagers and tribal elders, because the Shouras of the areas for example the Shoura of Khogiani might be spilt.

- Contribution of the villagers to be attracted.

Roads all over the province

The unasphaltedkacha road of Hessark,Sherzad,Khogiani, Chaparhar , Sarshahi districts to be repaired/improved.

LONG TERM TASK TO BE PLANNED:

The traditional factories of Black Sugar in Surkhrud, Kama and Behsoud (now, undergovernment control) to bechanged as techniclly or the abandoned Sugar Mill in Jalal Abad city to be revived.

POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR NANGARHAR
(Source: GOA Census 78 - 79)

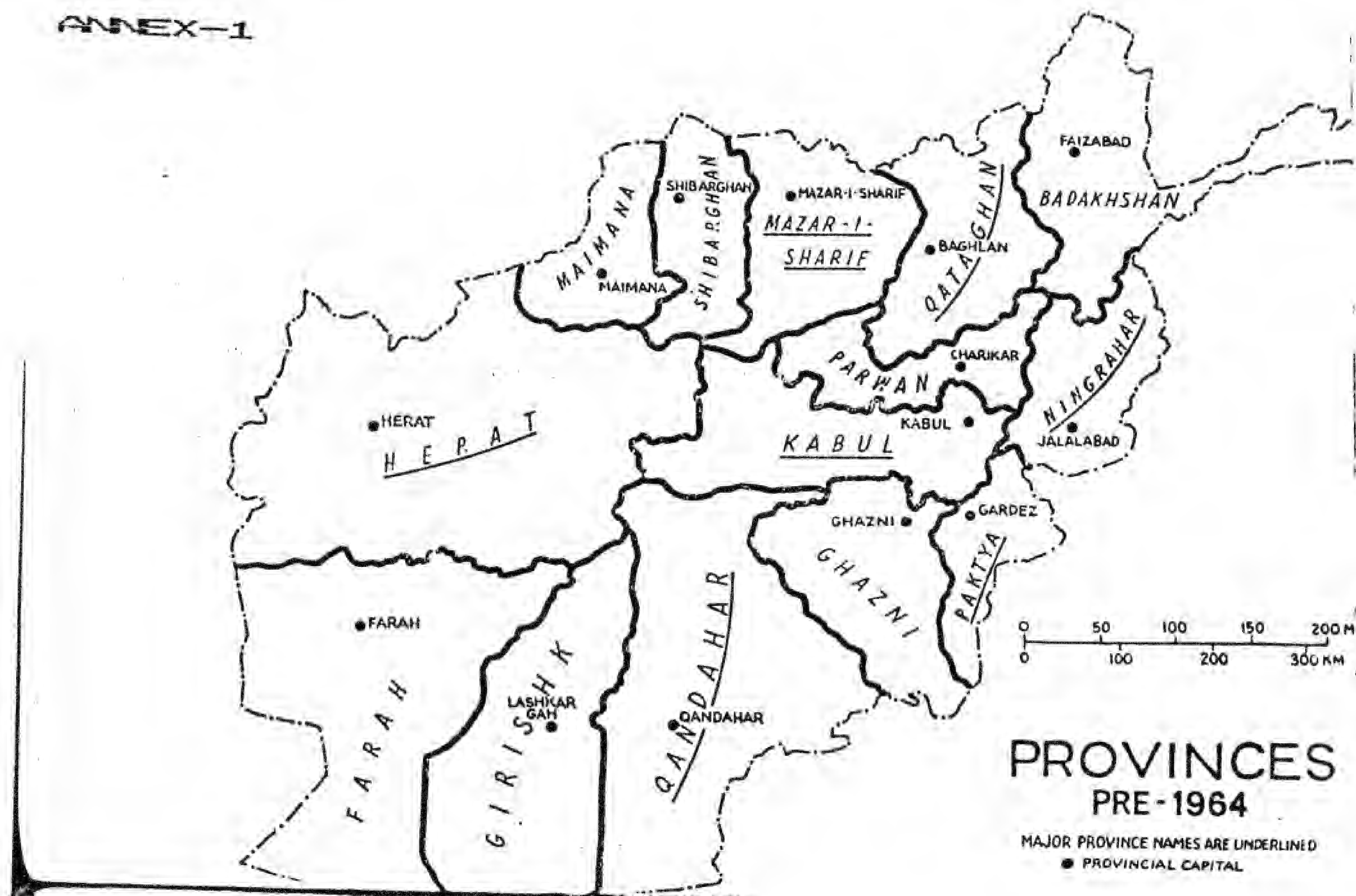
Woloswali/ Alakadari	Total	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Area in Sq. Km.	Density
Achin	50304	0.0%	100.0%	461	109
Bati Kot	38914	0.0%	100.0%	152	256
Chaparhar	30372	0.0%	100.0%	181	168
Darae Noor	27606	0.0%	100.0%	336	82
Deh Bala	23728	0.0%	100.0%	485	49
Dorbaba	17762	0.0%	100.0%	421	42
Goshta	9991	0.0%	100.0%	514	19
Hessarak	16135	0.0%	100.0%	642	25
Jalal Abad	113700	47.4%	52.6%	236	482
Kama	53151	0.0%	100.0%	229	232
Khogiani	74032	3.3%	96.7%	578	128
Kouz Kunar	34414	0.0%	100.0%	327	105
Lalpur	10440	0.0%	100.0%	521	20
Mohmand Dara	22869	0.0%	100.0%	278	82
Nazian	5551	0.0%	100.0%	92	60
Pachier	21803	0.0%	100.0%	354	62
Rodat	60813	0.0%	100.0%	667	91
Sherzad	33236	0.0%	100.0%	577	58
Shinwar	24423	0.0%	100.0%	179	136
Sourkhroud	76742	0.0%	100.0%	384	200
TOTAL:	745986	7.6%	92.4%	7614	(*)

* UNHCR/NANGARHAR BACKGROUND REPORT

Population estimates according to Dr. Eighmy based on district (1990):

District Name	Total Population
Jalal Aabd	60,731
Shinwar	21,995
Dorbaba	19,102
Bati Kot	42,520
Rodat	82,641
Chaprahar	41,270
Mohmand Dara	70,889
La'lpur	25,968
Nazian	17,198
Deh Bala	38,064
Achin	65,426
Kama	51,622
Gowshtah	20,287
Sorkh Roud	101,105
Behsud	60,827
Hesarak	21,414
Kouz Konar	38,448
Darea Noor	33,388
Khogiani	110,480
Pachier wa Wagam	29,558
Sherzad	49,949
Total	1,002,882

ANNEX-1



PROVINCES
PRE-1964
MAJOR PROVINCE NAMES ARE UNDERLINED
● PROVINCIAL CAPITAL
FAIZABAD
BADAKHSHAN
SHIBARGHAN
MAZAR-I-SHARIF
MAZAR-I-SHARIF
BAGHLAN
QATAGHAN
MAIMANA
MAIMANA
SHIBARGHAN
CHARIKAR
PARWAN
NINGRAHAR
HERAT
HERAT
KABUL
KABUL
JALALABAD
GARDEZ
GHAZNI
GHAZNI
PAKTYA
FARAH
FARAH
GIRISHK
LASHKAR GAH
QANDAHAR
QANDAHAR
0 50 100 150 200 M
0 100 200 300 KM

A Short Geological aspect:

Nangarhar is located in the east of Afghanistan, from the tectonical division point of view, this region is situated to the south of the tectonical partof Nouristan surrounded by KonarFault on the east, Taggab Fault on the west and Speen Ghar Fault on the south. (1)

In this short report the eastern and southern parts of the region Hesarak, Khogiani and Surkhrud are studied. In such an emergency situation, a geologist can not conduct research to explore the whole region for mapping the geological formation for proper utilization. Such a research requires better facilities and sufficient time. Unfortunately, so far, the geological formation of the region has not been properly described. For instance, in the formation of Speen Ghar, just the Metamorphic Rocks have been shown by Andrithzkey while in fact it is not so (?).

A-Geology of Nangarhar Zone:

Nangarhar region is located easterly and westerly between Speen Ghar and Toor Ghar. On the tectonical division it is situated to the south of the tectonical part of Nouristan. In the west, it is separated by Taggab Fault from the tectonical part of katawaz (particularly the Kabul zone). It is surrounded by konar fault, Speen Ghar fault and Toor Ghar, respectively at east, south and north. Ofcourse there is no information (!)of Faults in the north to separate this region form the tectonical part of Nouristan.

In the Andrithzkey research (Geology of Afghanistan), Nangarhar regionis formed of the sediments of clastic materials to 2000m of depth which deposited in the later age of Tertiary.

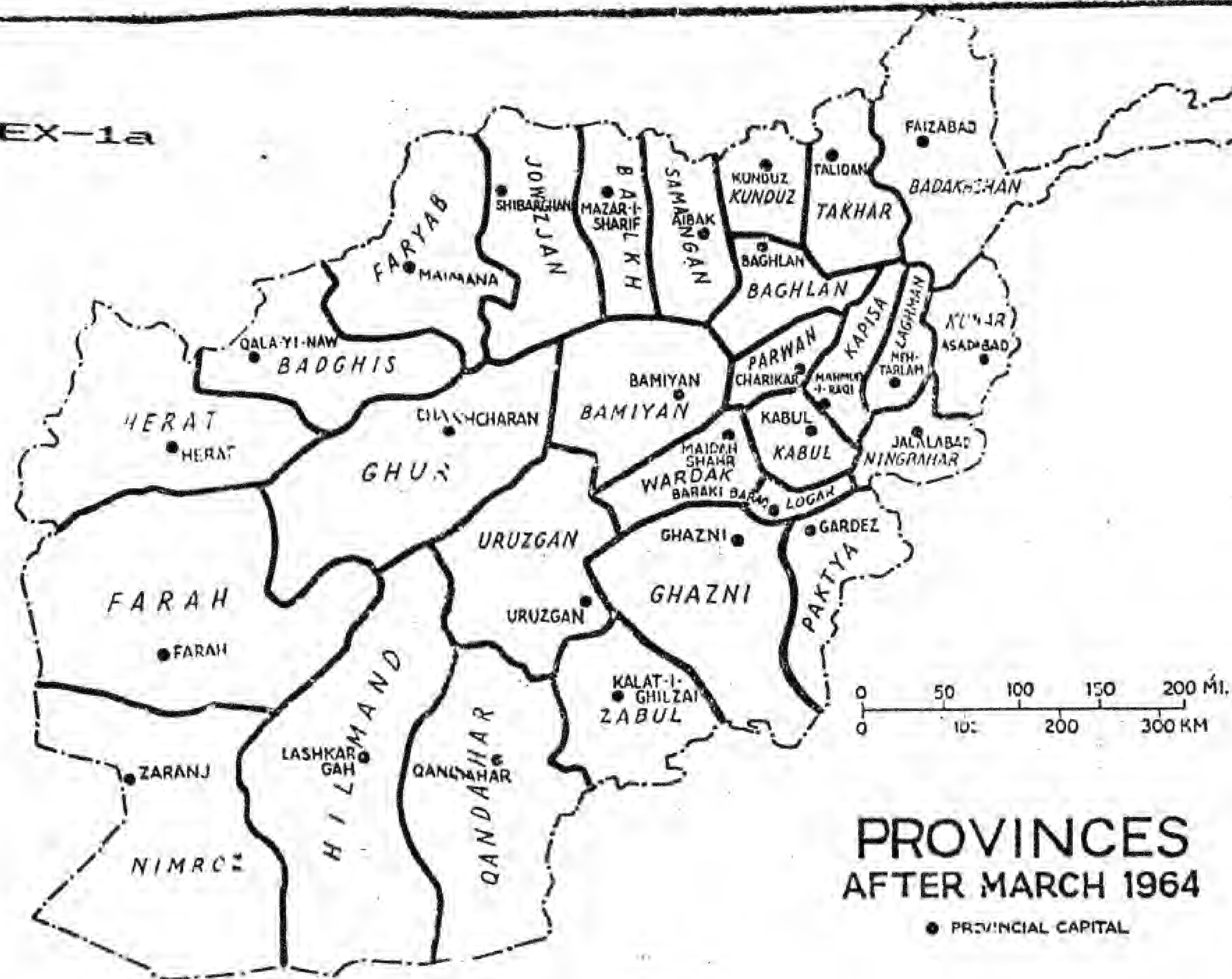
Complete information about the thickness ofthese sediments is not available, because there have not been done, deep excavations to check the basement rocks and thickness of sedimentary materials. There has not been conductedany Geophysical research (!) andthere are no reports available about the types and thickness of the sediments.

The Geological formation has not been accurately explained here. The formation of Nangarhar region has a sedimentary origin, which is consisted of Sand stones, conglomerates, Shale, Fanglomerates, and Terrace that are easily visible in the form of layers,

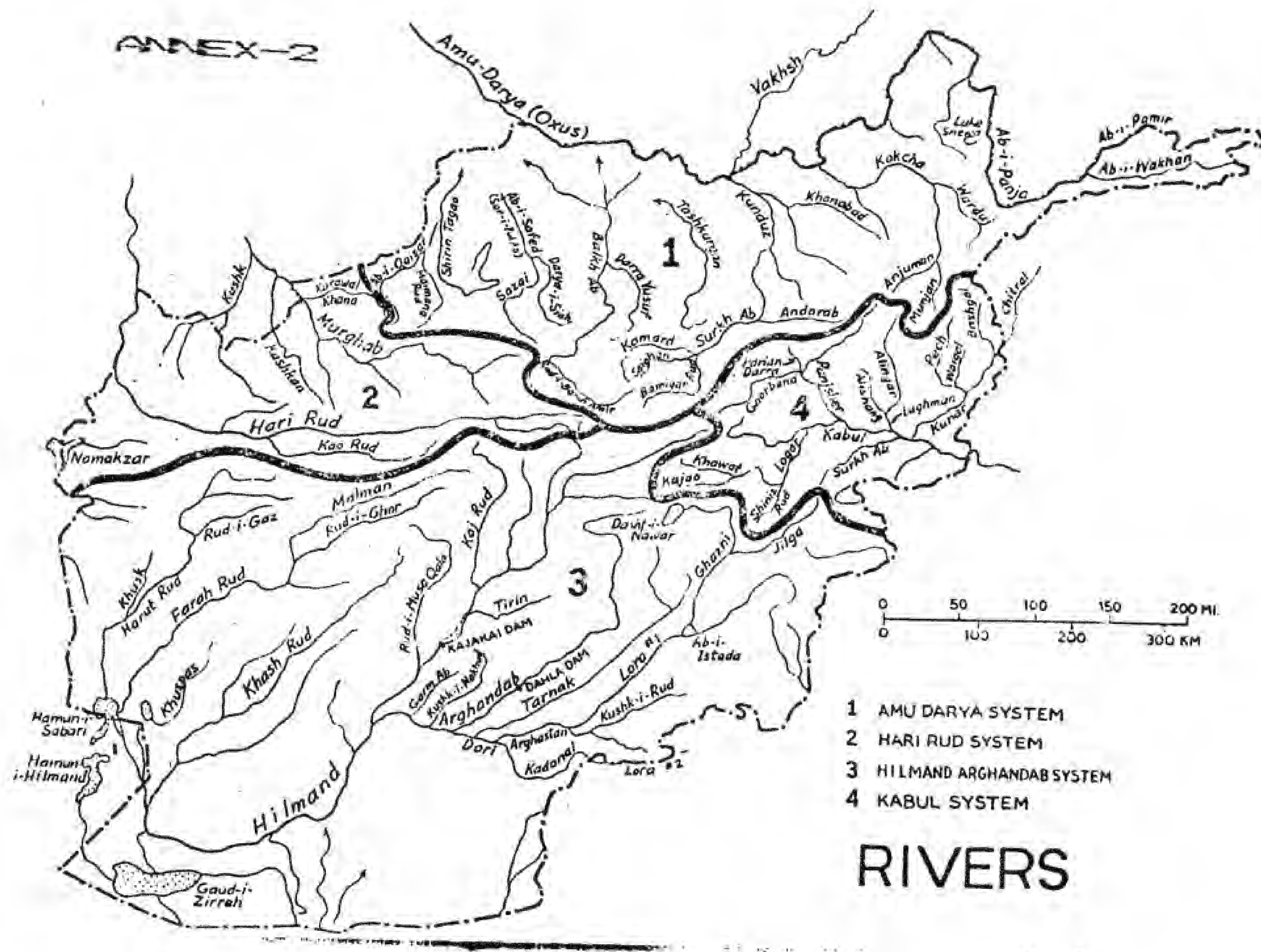
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(1) Geology of Afghanistan, by Eng. Mohammad Anwar Sarwary (Andrithzkey)

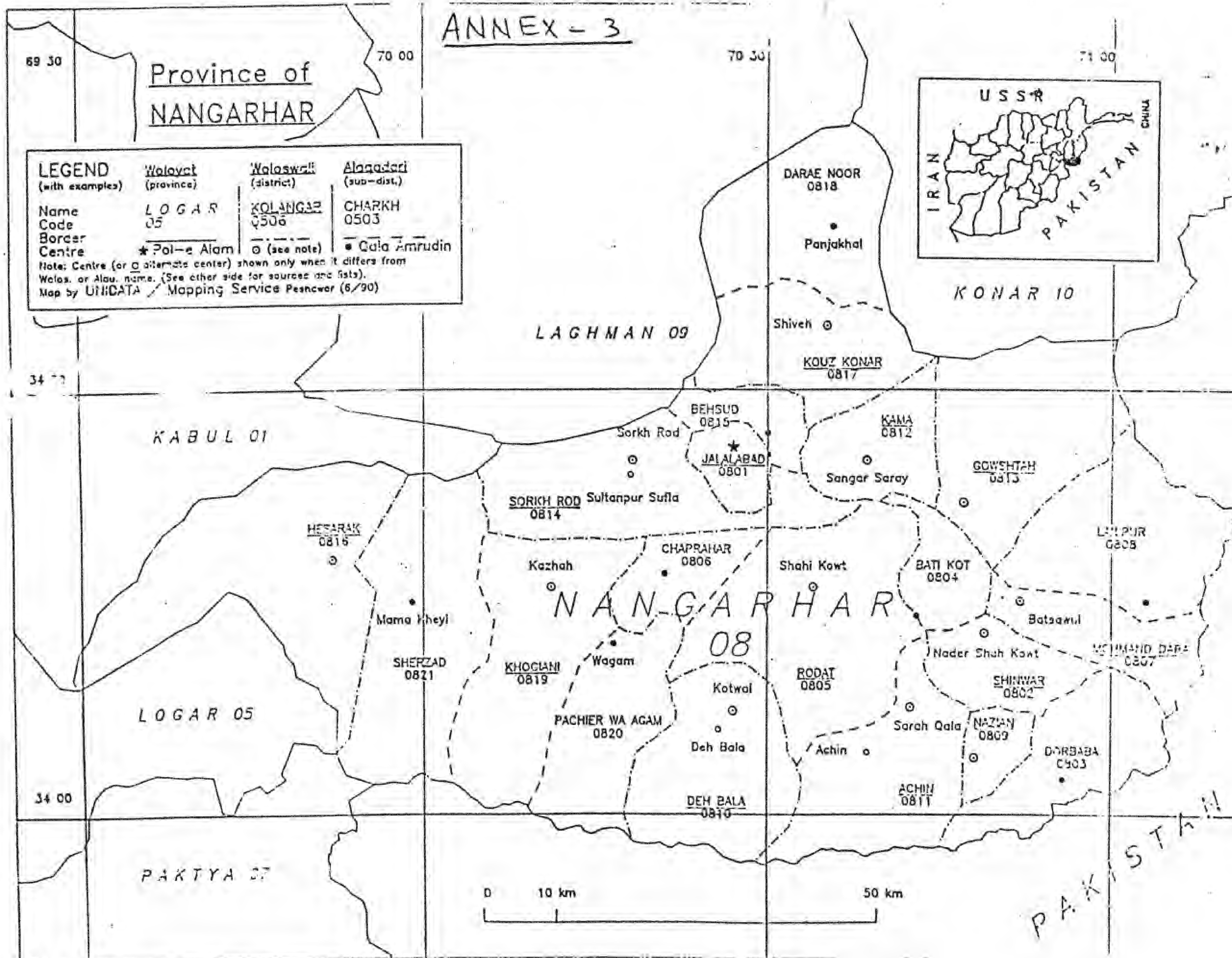
ANNEX—1a



FAIZABAD
BADAKHSHAN
KUNDUZ
KUNDUZ
TALIQAN
TAKHAR
SHIBARGHAN
JOWZJAN
MAZAR-I-SHARIF
BALKH
SAMANGAN
AIBAK
FARYAB
BAGHLAN
BAGHLAN
QALA-YI-NAW
BADGHIS
KAPISA
LAGHMAN
PARWAN
CHARIKAR
BAMIYAN
BAMIYAN
ASADABAD
HERAT
GHOR
KABUL
KABUL
JALALABAD
MAIDAN SHAHR
WARDAK
LOGAR
GARDEZ
GHAZNI
GHAZNI
URUZGAN
URUZGAN
FARAH
FARAH
PAKTYA
KALAT-I-GHILZAI
ZABUL
ZARANJ
LASHKAR GAH
QANDAHAR
HILMAND
QANDAHAR
0 50 100 150 200 MI.
0 200 300 KM
PROVINCES
AFTER MARCH 1964
PROVINCIAL CAPITAL


ANNEX-2
Amu-Darya (Oxus)
Vakhsh
Ab-i-Pamir
Ab-i-Wakhan
Ab-i-Panja
Kokcha
Khanabad
Kunduz
Tashkurghan
Balkh Ab
Darra Yusuf
Shirin Tagao
Sar-i-Pul
Ab-i-Qaisar
Kushk
Murghab
Kashan
Surkh Ab
Andarab
Anjuman
Munjan
Chitral
Kamard
Bamiyan
Ghorband
Panjshir
Alingar
Pech
Laghman
Kunar
Kabul
Logar
Surkh Ab
Khawat
Kajao
Jilga
Ghazni
Dasht-i-Nawar
Hari Rud
Kao Rud
Namakzar
Malman
Rud-i-Ghor
Rud-i-Gaz
Kaj Rud
Khuspas
Harut Rud
Farah Rud
Khash Rud
Rud-i-Musa Qala
Tirin
KAJAKAI DAM
Garm Ab
Arghandab
DAHLA DAM
Tarnak
Lora
Ab-i-Istada
Kushk-i-Rud
Arghastan
Dori
Kadanai
Hamun-i-Sabari
Hamun-i-Hilmand
Hilmand
Gaud-i-Zirreh
1
2
3
4
0 50 100 150 200 MI.
0 100 200 300 KM
1 AMU DARYA SYSTEM
2 HARI RUD SYSTEM
3 HILMAND ARGHANDAB SYSTEM
4 KABUL SYSTEM
RIVERS

ANNEX - 3

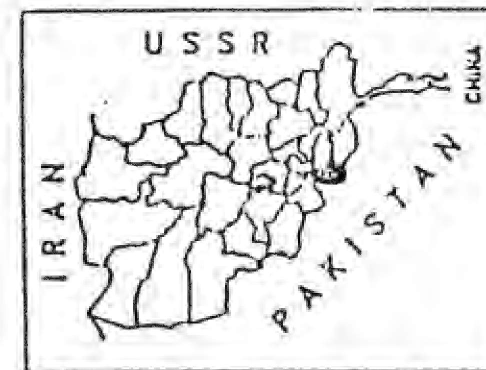

Province of NANGARHAR
LEGEND (with examples)
Woloyat (province)
Woloswali (district)
Alaqadari (sub-dist.)
Name
Code
Border
Centre
LOGAR 05
KOLANGAR 0506
CHARKH 0503
★ Pol-e Alam
⊙ (see note)
• Qala Amrudin
Note: Centre (or ⊙ alternate center) shown only when it differs from Wolos. or Alau. name. (See other side for sources and lists).
Map by UNIDATA / Mapping Service Peshawar (6/90)
69 30
70 00
70 30
71 00
34 00
USSR
IRAN
PAKISTAN
CHINA
DARAE NOOR 0818
Panjakhal
KONAR 10
LAGHMAN 09
Shiveh
KOUZ KONAR 0817
KABUL 01
BEHSUD 0815
Sorkh Rod
JALALABAD 0801
KAMA 0812
Sangar Saray
GOWSHTAH 0813
SORKH ROD 0814
Sultanpur Sufla
HESARAK 0816
CHAPRAHAR 0806
Kazhah
Shahi Kowt
BATI KOT 0804
Batsawul
NANGARHAR 08
Mama Kheyl
Wagam
Nader Shah Kowt
SHERZAD 0821
KHOGIANI 0819
RODAT 0805
SHINWAR 0802
Kotwal
LOGAR 05
PACHIER WA AGAM 0820
Sarah Qala
NAZIAN 0809
Deh Bala
Achin
DORBABA 0803
ACHIN 0811
DEH BALA 0810
PAKTYA 07
0
10 km
50 km
PAKISTAN

Province of NANGARHAR

ANNEX – IIa

LEGEND (with examples)	Woloyat (province)	Woloswali (district)	Alaqadari (sub-dist.)
Name	L O G A R	KOLANGAR	CHARKH
Code	05	0506	0503
Border			
Centre	★ Pol-e Alam	⊙ (see note)	• Cala Amrudin

Note: Centre (or ⊙ alternate center) shown only when it differs from Wolos. or Alau. name. (See other side for sources and lists).
Map by UNIDATA / Mapping Service Peshawar (6/90)



69 30
70 00
70 30
71 00
34 30
34 00

LAGHMAN 09
KONAR 10
KABUL 01
LOGAR 05
NANGARHAR 08
PAKISTAN

DARAE NOOR 0818
Panjakhal
Shiveh
KOUZ KONAR 0817
BEHSUD
Sorkh Rod
JALALABAD 0801
KAMA 0812
Sungar Saray
SORKH ROD 0814
Sultanpur Sufla
HESARAK 0816
CHAPRAHAR 0806
Kazhah
Shahi Kowt
BATI KOT 0804
Mama Kheyl
SHERZAD 0821
KHOGIANI 0819
Wegani
Kotwal
Deh Bala
PACHIER WA AGAM 0820
DEH BALA
Achin
Sarah Qala
ACHIN 0811
DORBABA
Batsawul

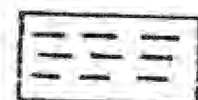
Four administration units:
1,2,3 : Mujahidine administration units

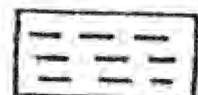
4 : Kaboul administration center

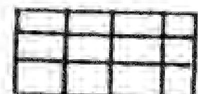
0 10 km 50 km

ANNEX-4

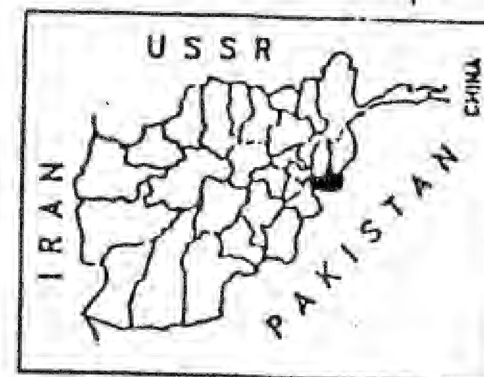
Province of NANGARHAR

 Secured areas

 First desytroyed area(secured)

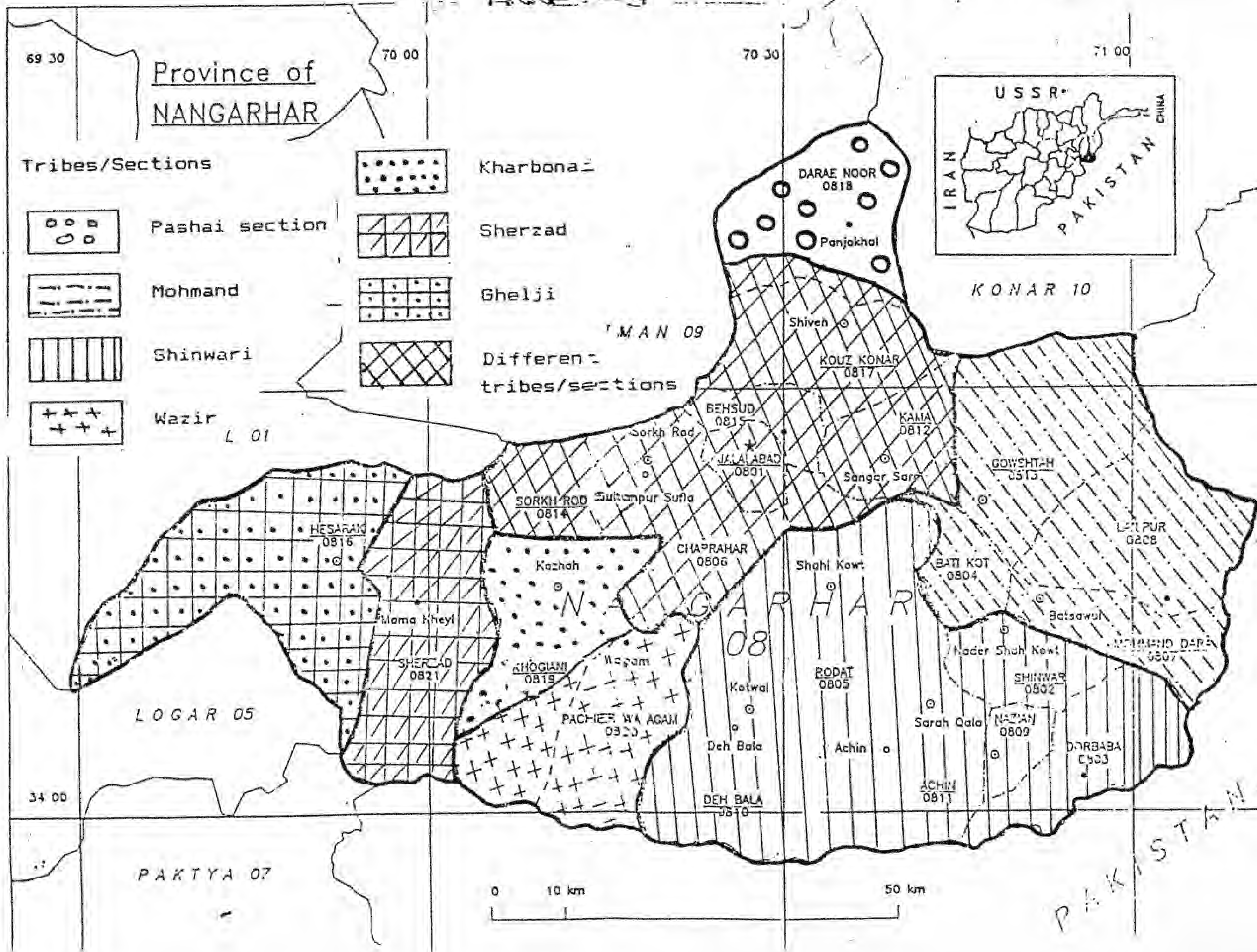
 Areas controlling by GOK

 Areas where there are no serious needies. But it is to be considered at the point of repatriation.



LAGHMAN 09
KONAR 10
LOGAR 05
PAKTYA 07
PAKISTAN
NANGARHAR 08
DARAE NOOR 0818
Panjawal
Shiveh
KOUZ KONAR 0817
BEHSUD 0815
KAMA 0812
Sorkh Rod
JALALABAD 0801
Sangar Saray
SORKH ROD 0814
Sultanpur Sufla
GOWSHTAH 0813
HESARAK 0816
CHAPRAHAR 0806
Kazhah
Shahi Kowt
BATI KOT 0804
LALPUR 0808
Mama Kheyl
Batsawul
SHERZAD 0821
KHOGIANI 0819
Wagam
Nazar Shah Kowt
MOHMAND DARA 0807
RODAT 0805
Kotwal
SHINWAR 0802
PACHIER WA AGAM 0820
Sarah Qala
NAZIAN 0809
Deh Bala
Achin
DORBABA 0803
DEH BALA 0810
ACHIN 0811
34 00
0 10 km 50 km

ANNEX-5



Province of
NANGARHAR
Tribes/Sections
Pashai section
Mohmand
Shinwari
Wazir
Kharbonai
Sherzad
Ghelji
Different tribes/sections
69 30
70 00
70 30
71 00
34 00
USSR
CHINA
IRAN
PAKISTAN
KONAR 10
LOGAR 05
PAKTYA 07
L 01
DARAE NOOR
0818
Panjakhal
Shiveh
KOUZ KONAR
0817
BEHSUD
0815
Sorkh Rod
JALALABAD
0801
KAMA
0812
Sangar Sara
GOWSHTAH
SORKH ROD
0814
Sultanpur Sufla
HESARAK
0816
CHAPRAHAR
0806
Shahi Kowt
BATI KOT
0804
Kazhah
Mama Kheyl
SHERZAD
0821
KHOGIANI
0819
Wazam
PACHIER WA AGAM
Kotwal
Deh Bala
DEH BALA
RODAT
0805
Achin
ACHIN
0811
Sarah Qala
NAZIAN
0809
SHINWAR
0802
Nader Shah Kowt
Batsawul
DORBABA
MOHMAND DARA
0807
LAL PUR
NANGARHAR
08
0
10 km
50 km
PAKISTAN

But that materials and the thickness of the first layer deposited in the base formation is not known (?). We can just describe and distinguish those formations which are discovered by weathering. Of course due to lake of geological compass, even the strike, and slope of the layer havenot been measured. All themeasurements are estimated but tried by simple experiments. It is close to the accurate values, for example, forfinding the strike, we havetaken the sunset into consideration indicating the west. The general Strike and Dip of theconcerned layers is taken (120-130/12-18NE). The layers ofdifferent sediments are alternatively placedone over an other, as it can be seen in the following profile:

1- Tertiary Formation:

Sediments in thearea are situated unconformedwith the Metamorphic Rocks, and are consisted of Sand Stones, Conglomerate, and Shale.

Sand Stone: Sand Stones arethe initial sedimentary rocks thathave not reached its final stage of hardening, (Digenesis) can easily be separate. The minerals are round. The contents of the Sand Stones are minerals usually including plagioclase, Hornblend, Quaratz, Mica, (Biotite, Moscovite,) and on a small scale the minerals like Orthoclase, Microcline, Epidoth and others. The percentage of the mineral contents can not be measured precisely, but by their colors, we can tellthe excess of a specific mineral. For example, the Sand Stoneof Darwazgai due to itsgreen, blackish and graycolors consists Quartz and Hornblend more than others. In the layers of some of these Sand Stones, there can be seen clay minerals in the form of lens small and hard beds seem to be more amongst the other layers.

Conglomerate:

Conglomerate too, like sand stones, is not diagenised. Its consisting elements have not been well welded. It is possible to get it with simple tools. The size of the grain diameter is from 2mm to 10cm. It is rare to find it in the form of large stones. The form of its grains is about spherical and well-rounded. Its cementation process is performed by sand. The thickness of its layers are varied from place to -place, but it is usually between 2m to 8m.

The stones, making conglomerate include:

Diorite, Grano Diorite, Quartz Diorite, Quartzite, Marble, Phyllite, Paragneise and Micashist and Sand on a smaller scale.

Shale: The thickness ofits layers is relatively less than that of the others,it is usually from 0,5m to 2m. It is not very hard and

has a good cleavage. It can be separated in parallel cleavage planes by hand. its color is grayish close to brown. its elements can not be distinguished, because it cannot be seen with eyes and needs for laboratory and geochemical research.

2- Quaternary Formation:

Formation of this cycle is divided into two parts. Terrace soft withered materials. The second formation makes useful soil for cultivation. This is laying unconformed over the sediments of Tertiary cycle. Its thickness is varied from place to place. Besides this, crusted-limestone is also found.

Terrace: Terrace may be divided in to two categories:

1- **Old Terrace**
2- **Young Terrace:**

1-Old Terrace:

Theseterraces are laying unconformly over the tertiary formation. Its consisting elements are not clearly sorted in the area near Speen Ghar. There are small and big stones beside each other, but the sortof the sediments gets better northwards. There are stones as large as nearly 2 meters in diameter in such sediments.

Its upper surface is weathered and has provided better formation for cultivation in many places.

Its contents include Garnet Micashist, Paragneise, Quartzite, Marble, Phyllite, and some quantity of Diorite. It has a considerable thickness.

2- Young Terrace:

These terraces are formed extended on both sides of Speen Ghar and Tour Ghar ranges. Its surface is covered with clay and makes a fertile cultivation land. Itsthickness is not determined. Sand, Gravel and rocks blocks have been deposited in mixed form.

Geological formation of Speen Ghar:

Speen Ghar is extended easterly and westerly at the south of Nangarhar province. Its Geological formation is divided into two portions:

1-Metamorphic Rocks:

The common stones are: Garnet mica shist, paragneise, Talk orthogneise Quartzite, and Marble.

2- Igneous Rocks:

These rocks have cut the metamorphic rocks. They are placed inthe form of Pluton, within the metamorphic rocks. The center of this pluton is in Wazir Tangi (Wazier valley) (!) which is formed of Granite. These formation is gradually extended from the center of the Pluton to the sides, and change into Granodiorite, Quartz Diorite and finally Diorite.

If themetamorphic rocks of Speen Ghar be depended on Precambrian, then Igneous rocks located as pluton in metamorphic rocks would be younger than Precambrian.

Volcanism and sedimentary formation havenot been seen yet inSpeen Ghar (?).

Generally, the formation of Speen Ghar is crackly. There are many Faults and Joints in it and has many folds due to tectonical causes. Still thereare tectonical instability in Speen Ghar. Deep valleys, high peaks and rock fallings indicate its raising and instability.

Geological Formation of Toor Ghar:

The formation of Toor Ghar is similar to that of Speen Ghar. Its formation ismetamorphic and Plutonic (!) of course, in some parts of Toor Ghar, the presence of Gypsum ($CaSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$) indicates sedimentary rocks.

Morphology of Nangarhar zone:

This zone is diagonally located from south to north between two high mountains,Toor Ghar to the north andSpeen Ghar to the south. This slope is possibly related to the raising movements of Speen Gharl. This zone is made of many small valleys, and hills. Generally the drainage in the zone is from south to north,West to east. The zone has wide plains covered with withered elements.

B-Hydrogeology of Nangarhar zone:

Famous Valleys of Nangarhar:

The famous valleys of Nangarhar are as follows:
Nawar valley, Lagigar valley, Jukan valley, Kodi Khel valley, Markikheail valley, Wazir valley, Aggam valley, Hazarnaw valley. These vallies have enough water from March to June reaching Sorkh Roud and other areas of the region, but in the rest of the year the water does not sufficefor the remote located cultivationland.

Recharge Sources of the Zone:

Recharge of this zone depends on snow and rainfall. In winter it receives high snowfall, especially the highths of Speen Ghar. In spring thesnow moves towards the valleys in the form of Glaciers, and slowly melts and recharges the zone. Much of this water penetratesinto the ground and helps recharging underground water. Besides rainfall during March, April, May, some times the stormy rains in July and August also plays an important role in the capacity of under ground water. There is usually little rain in autumn.

It is indicated in the geological aspectthat, clastic sedimentary elements aredeposited in the zone, sedimentaryformations have not reached its last phase of diagenise and are easily separable (not changed into stone). This kindof sedimentary rocks are capablefor keeping and storing the under ground water.

Due to the capacity ofthe under ground water from thehydrological point of view, the sedimentary elements can be divided into three parts:

A- Underground water in Tertiary layers
B- " " " old terraces
C- " " " young Terraces

A-Under ground water of Tertiary formation:

These formations due to its suitable porosity of not being compacted, keeps large amount of underground water, but so for it is notexploited scientifically concerning thetectonical structure of the area. The following examples are significant:

There are a lot of faults in the high planes of Hesarak" and Khogiani". In many places through the faults, the under ground water discharge and flow to the surface of the ground in the form of springs. It has also been seen that some faults have caused to divert the under ground water not comingout to the surface of the ground. For example:

The fault between "Kudi Khail" and " Tuto" shows that the land of Tuto is lower than Kudi Khail" This fault is extended in north south direction. It starts from "Millawo" in the south and is extended upto "Kandai, in the east. Kashrano, fault which another fault named , Chelgazi fault, starts from the east of here and is extended towards west. This fault is separating , Chelgazi plains from Touto. Touto is also lower than Chelgazi. It has formed a Graben.

Touto, is situated in a small graben, that the surrounding faults have not given water, but the Chelgazi fault has been diverted

north towards Haji Kour and on the extension of the fault, there are many springs running out to the surface of the ground. But in many places in the directions of thefaults there are many springs running out with good amount of water. For example the fault of Dandona is situated at the north east of Nokour Khel, whichstarts from the bridge of Hashim Khel in the west, and Dandona fault is separated into tow branches is extend towards north, in the starting of the plain of Drazand, has caused the emerging of springs in Grabawa too. Another branch of this fault is extended towards east, which is diverted northward in the end of Dandona, and has caused emerging many large springs.

These springs are located in about 200 meters distance form each other and discharge water enough to turn a flouring mill.

The effect of drought is not very considerable on these springs. It usually gives about the same amount of water.

In small valleys, there are also water springs and flow into Tertiary layers. In such layers the water flow in the form of swamps.

B-Ground water of old Terraces:

The water of these formations rarely emerges in the form of springs, but many of the wells and Karzes dug with hand tools, give water in suchformations. The amount of water isgood in rainy years, but decreases in droughts. Some times they dry like karzes of Narai Jaba, Tuto, Ashpan, Kaga, Maimla, Gandomak and Kotagai.

C- Ground water of Young Terraces:

Young terracesare generally situated on both sides of the valleys that are extended from Speen Ghar,and have water and manysprings. But since the recharge source is just the seasonal current water of the respective valleys, so rechargingand discharging, both are temporary.

The amount of water is large inspring and summer but decreases in the autumn and winter. It drys completely in drought. Karzes have also been dug in these formations,which has given good water, but easily affected by drought.

AFGHANISTAN REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

(ARDP)

N A N G A R H A R

GENERAL INFORMATION REPORT

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